

RUNNING RECORD

BILINGUAL DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME 7

2007

CHAIRMAN

Government
Publications




BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 7 -

folio

1. Agenda of Seventh General Meeting, March 23, 24, 1973
2. Minutes of Sixth General Meeting, February 16, 17, 1973
3. Correspondence
 - a. Miss Duckworth and Premier Regan of N.S.
 - b. Justice Monnin and office of Manitoba's Premier
 - c. Ass. Sec. and Mayor Lockhart of St-John N.B.
 - d. Mrs. Raymond and Hon. Cloutier of Quebec including report from Mrs. Y. Raymond and Mr. W. Mackey
 - e. Dr. Hickman and B.C. government ministers
 - f. Dr. Lamontagne and ACFO
 - g. The Chairman and Premier Hatfield of N.B.
 - h. Ass. Sec. and Mr. O'Sullivan, N.B. Cabinet secretariat
 - i. Reply from Premier of Ontario to Chairman's letter of 24 October 1972
 - j. Request of Mr. J. Marshall, M.P., for a meeting with the Board
 - k. Memo from Ms. Duckworth on "principal offices" and "significant demand"
 - l. Memo concerning meeting with government of Saskatchewan representatives
4. Report on survey of government departments and agencies' bilingual services in proposed districts
5. Updated summary of Board's decisions and related action
6. Report of meeting with P.E.I. provincial government and visit of Egmont
7. Report of meeting with N.B. provincial government



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8. Statistics and maps of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan
9. Statistics and maps of minority concentrations in Manitoba
10. Statistics and maps of minority concentrations in Ontario
11. Revised work schedule and members' participation
12. Minutes of Seventh General Meeting, March 23-24

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

PROPOSED AGENDA

Seventh General Meeting, March 23, 24, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9.00 a.m., Friday, March 23

I - Adoption of agenda

II - Minutes of Sixth General Meeting, February 16 and 17, 1973 (folio 2)

III - Business arising from the minutes:

1. Correspondence (folio 3)
2. Meeting with the Secretary of State
3. Report on survey of government departments and agencies bilingual services in proposed districts (f.4)
4. Updated summary of Board's decisions and related action (folio 5)
5. Miss Duckworth's report of arrangements for the visit of Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond and the meeting with N.S. provincial government (folio 3a)
6. Judge Monnin's report of arrangements for the meetings with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan provincial governments on April 9 and 10. (folio 3b)
7. Mrs. Carrothers' report of efforts to meet with the Alberta provincial government
8. Report of meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown, the visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area (folio 6)
9. Report of meeting with the N.B. provincial government in Fredericton (folio 7)
10. Mr. Hickman's report of efforts to meet with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria and minority representatives in Vancouver (folio 3e)

IV - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan (folio 8)

- V - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in
Manitoba (folio 9)

2.00 p.m., Friday, March 23

- VI - Study of minority concentrations in Ontario (folio 10)
- VII - Discussion of the general outline and specific
elements of the Board's final report, including:
- a. foreword
 - b. findings
 - c. conclusions
 - d. recommendations
 - e. technical descriptions
 - f. maps
 - g. responsibilities
- VIII - Meeting with the Secretary of State at 5.00 p.m.

9.00 a.m., Saturday, March 24

- IX - Confirmation of revised work schedule and members'
participation in visits (folio 11)
- X - Discussion of topics:
- 1. Commissioner of Official Languages' annual report
 - 2. Desirability and feasibility of meetings with
opposition leaders of federal and provincial
governments
 - 3. Inclusion of comments, in the final report on the
ethnic groups and government multicultural policy
 - 4. Purpose of consultations
- XI - Other business
- XII - Adjournment (12.30 p.m.)

Ottawa
March 12, 1973

Paul Fox, Chairman
Roland Morency, Ass.Sec.-gen.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Septième séance, les 23 et 24 mars 1973

110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa

9 h. vendredi, le 23 mars

- I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- II - Procès-verbal de la sixième séance, les 16 et 17 février, 1973
- III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal
 - 1. Correspondance
 - 2. Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat
 - 3. Rapport de l'enquête touchant le Statut des langues officielles dans les ministères et agences du gouvernement fédéral
 - 4. Mise à jour des décisions provisoires du Conseil à l'égard des districts bilingues à l'étude
 - 5. Rapport de Mlle Duckworth sur les démarches faites en vue d'une visite de la région Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond et d'une rencontre avec les représentants du gouvernement provincial de Nouvelle-Ecosse
 - 6. Rapport du juge Monnin sur les démarches faites en vue de rencontres avec les gouvernements provinciaux du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan les 9 et 10 avril
 - 7. Rapport de madame Carrothers sur ses démarches en vue d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta
 - 8. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard à Charlottetown, d'une visite de la région d'Egmont et décision du Conseil à cet égard
 - 9. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial du Nouveau-Brunswick à Fredericton
 - 10. Rapport de monsieur Hickman sur ses démarches en vue d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial de la Colombie britannique à Victoria et avec les représentants de la Fédération française de la Colombie britannique à Vancouver

- IV - Reprise de l'étude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires de la Saskatchewan
- V - Reprise de l'étude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires du Manitoba

14 h. vendredi, le 23 mars

- VI - Etude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires de l'Ontario
- VII - Schéma du rapport du Conseil dans son ensemble et ses parties, y compris:
 - a. l'avant-propos
 - b. les constatations
 - c. les conclusions
 - d. les recommandations
 - e. les descriptions techniques
 - f. les cartes
 - g. les responsabilités
- VIII - Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat à 17 h.

9 h. samedi, le 24 mars

- IX - Approbation du plan de travail modifié et participation des membres aux visites prévues
- X - Etudes et conclusions:
 - 1. Le rapport annuel du Commissaire aux langues officielles
 - 2. L'avantage et la plausibilité de rencontres avec les chefs de partis de l'opposition aux gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux
 - 3. Mention et commentaires, au rapport du Conseil, de la politique gouvernementale sur le multiculturalisme et sur les groupes ethniques
 - 4. But des consultations
- XI - Autres affaires
- XII - Ajournement (12h.30)

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Sixth Meeting

February 16 and 17, 1973

OTTAWA

The sixth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:10 a.m. Friday, February 16, 1973 in the Conference Room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Members present: Paul Fox, Toronto, Ont. - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alta.
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, N.S.
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ont.
William Mackey, Québec, P.Q.
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Man.
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Qué.
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ont.

Also in attendance:

Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint
Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Gabrielle Chartrand, secrétaire

Absents: M. Adélard Savoie n'ayant pu se rendre à Ottawa à cause d'une tempête de neige à Moncton, N.-B.

Neil Morrison, retenu chez lui par la maladie.

I - ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

Madame Raymond, appuyée par M. Lamontagne, propose que l'ordre du jour provisoire de la sixième rencontre du Conseil soit adopté. Motion approuvée.



II - Procès-verbal de la cinquième séance, les 12 et 13 janvier 1973.

M. Regimbal, appuyé par M. Monnin, propose l'adoption du procès-verbal de la cinquième séance du Conseil, tenue les 12 et 13 janvier 1973. Motion approuvée.

III - Business arising from the minutes:

1. Report on Secretary General's health.

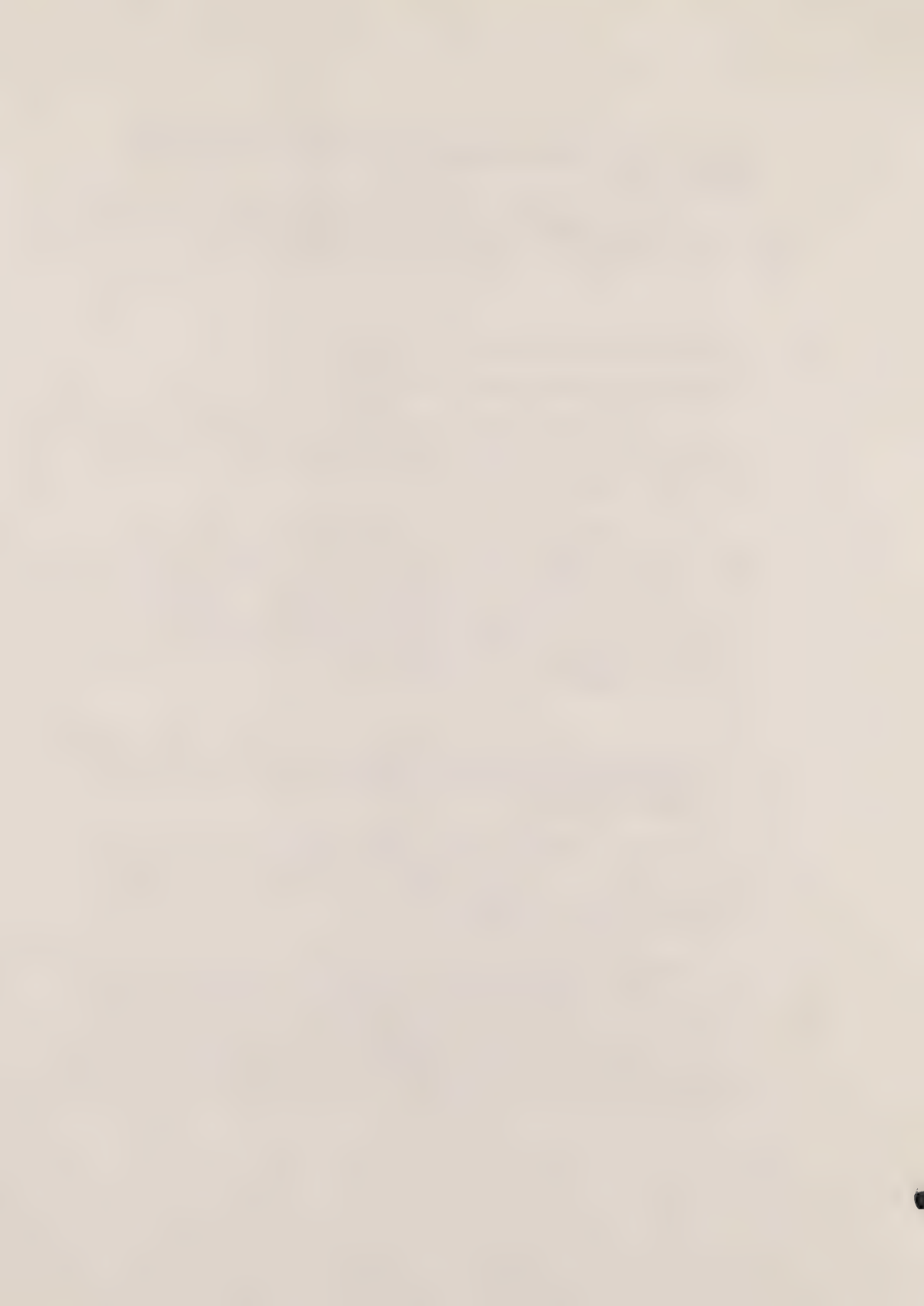
Mr. Cartwright reported on his visit to Mr. Morrison's residence the previous night. He found him in quite good spirit and recovering well, but very concerned about his wife in hospital.

Mr. Fox enquired about his return to work and Mr. Morency mentioned that the doctor is allowing him to take short walks but there has been no mention of a probable return date to work. Mr. Fox reported that flowers had been sent to Neil Morrison and his wife on behalf of the Board and that Mr. Morrison was very touched by the expressions of good wishes from the members and staff.

2. Rapport de l'enquête touchant le statut des langues officielles dans les ministères et agences du gouvernement fédéral.

Monsieur Morency fait rapport que plusieurs questionnaires nous sont parvenus mais qu'il en manque encore onze. La compilation des renseignements est commencée par circonscription électorale et district antérieurement proposé.

Madame Raymond demande s'il serait possible d'obtenir des cartes géographiques indiquant où se trouvent les différents bureaux gouvernementaux. Monsieur Morency mentionne qu'il y a des milliers de bureaux et qu'il serait très difficile de préparer de telles cartes. Par ailleurs, la compilation par circonscription électorale et district proposé devrait atteindre le même but.



III - Business arising from the minutes (continued)

3. Correspondance

(1) Visite du Ministre:

L'honorable Faulkner, Secrétaire d'Etat, a fait parvenir une note exprimant le désir d'une rencontre avec le Conseil lors de sa séance des 23 et 24 mars. Il se fera un plaisir de venir rencontrer les membres du Conseil à leur siège social après la réunion de vendredi, le 23 mars.

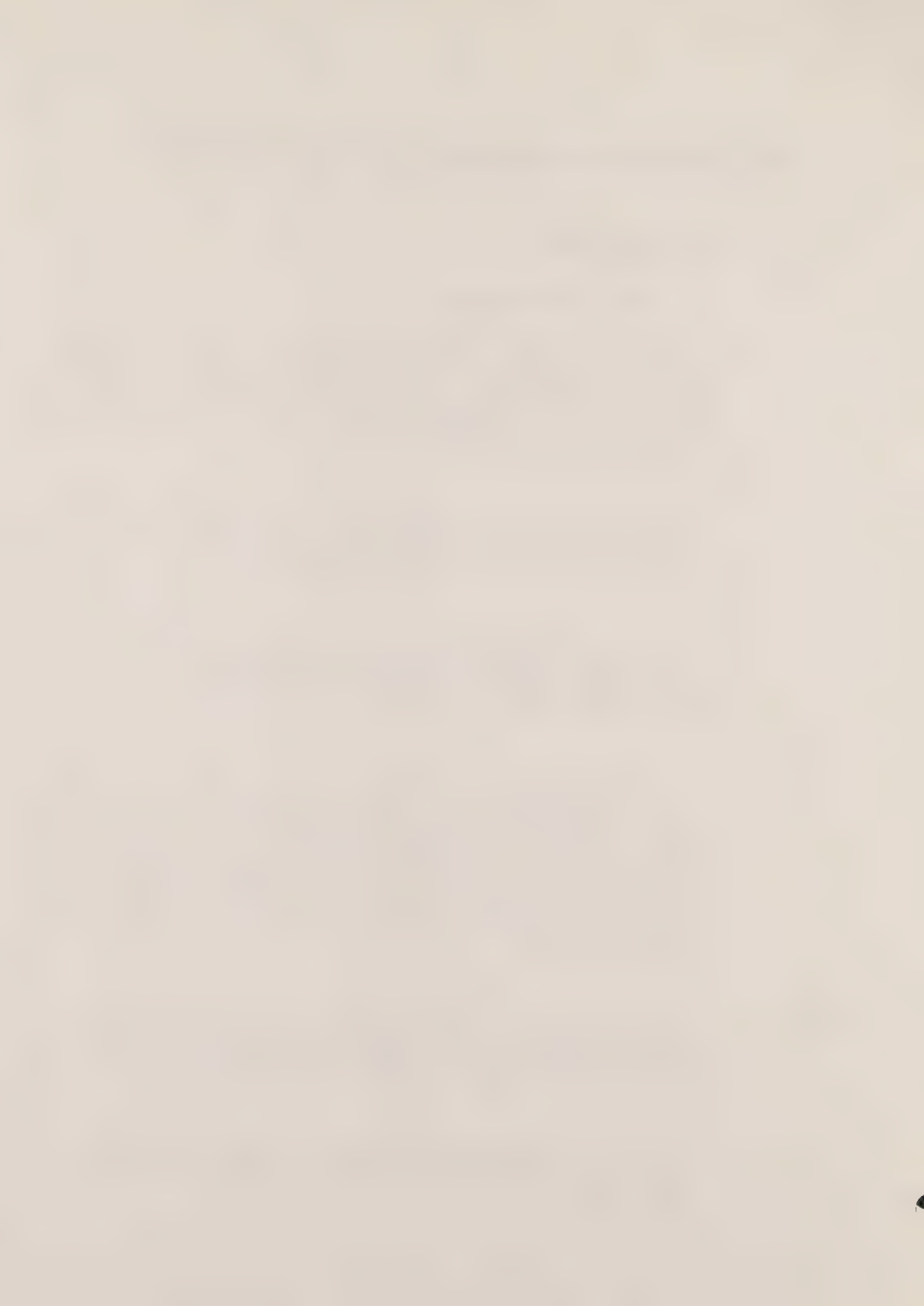
(2) Mr. Fox announced that Mr. Léger was leaving the Secretary of State Department for a diplomatic posting as Ambassador in Belgium and Luxembourg.

(3) Mr. Fox mentioned also that he had received a letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary of Treasury Board extending Mr. Morency's contract with the Board until June 30, 1973.

(4) Following the last meeting, Mr. Morency mentioned that he had made sure that all provincial governments had replied to the Board but found that no reply had been received from Ontario. He therefore contacted the Premier's office and was told that the letter to the Premier had been filed away inadvertently without a reply and that a letter would be sent to the Board very shortly.

(5) Dr. Hickman distributed a copy of a newspaper article about "French teaching Funds Freed" for school board in B.C. (The Province, February 15, 1973).

(6) Mrs. Raymond also reported to the Board about her correspondence with The Honourable F. Cloutier of Quebec.



III - Business arising from the minutes (continued)

4. Relevé des décisions provisoires du Conseil à l'égard des districts bilingues et des dispositions prises à date.

Monsieur Morency attira l'attention des membres sur la documentation qu'on leur avait remise sur ce sujet. Il ajouta que les descriptions provisoires des districts bilingues envisagés avaient été complétées là où des décisions avaient été prises, soit de les étudier, soit de les reconnaître.

Mr. Hickman requested that, in the Board's report, names of people seen during the visits not be listed. Mr. Fox stated that in the first Report, only the dates and places of visits were listed.

5. List of people and organizations desiring a meeting with the Board.

L'Alliance de la Fonction publique (Élément des Transports) de Saint John au Nouveau-Brunswick a demandé de rencontrer le Conseil - ce qui sera fait lors de la visite du 26 et 27 février.

Monsieur Regimbal demande si le bureau a une liste en main des associations ou personnes à rencontrer lors des visites? Monsieur Morency répond que les noms que nous possédons sont ceux des personnes ou groupes qui ont fait connaître leur désir de rencontrer le Conseil, les noms reçus par l'entremise des Membres du Conseil et ceux désignés par les gouvernements provinciaux. Nous avons aussi préparé une liste des députés fédéraux, provinciaux, des maires ou secrétaires de municipalités, des Chambres de Commerce, postes de radio et télévision, des responsables de l'éducation, des journaux et des associations canadiennes-françaises pour chaque région à visiter. Nous faisons nous-mêmes les contacts. Si d'autres noms nous sont communiqués, nous pourrions les inscrire à nos listes.

III - Business arising from the minutes (continued)

5. (suite)

Monsieur Regimbal souligne que, malheureusement, les francophones qu'il rencontre semblent ignorer la raison d'être du Conseil consultatif.

Madame Raymond demande s'il serait possible de rencontrer monsieur Claude Lemelin, rédacteur au journal Le Devoir qui aurait des opinions très intéressantes sur les districts bilingues. Le juge Monnin croit que ce serait une rencontre discriminatoire à l'égard des autres journaux et que, de plus, il sera très difficile de retenir la confidentialité des renseignements qui seront alors discutés. Monsieur Morency suggère qu'il serait préférable que cette rencontre ait lieu lors des consultations avec les gens de Montréal.

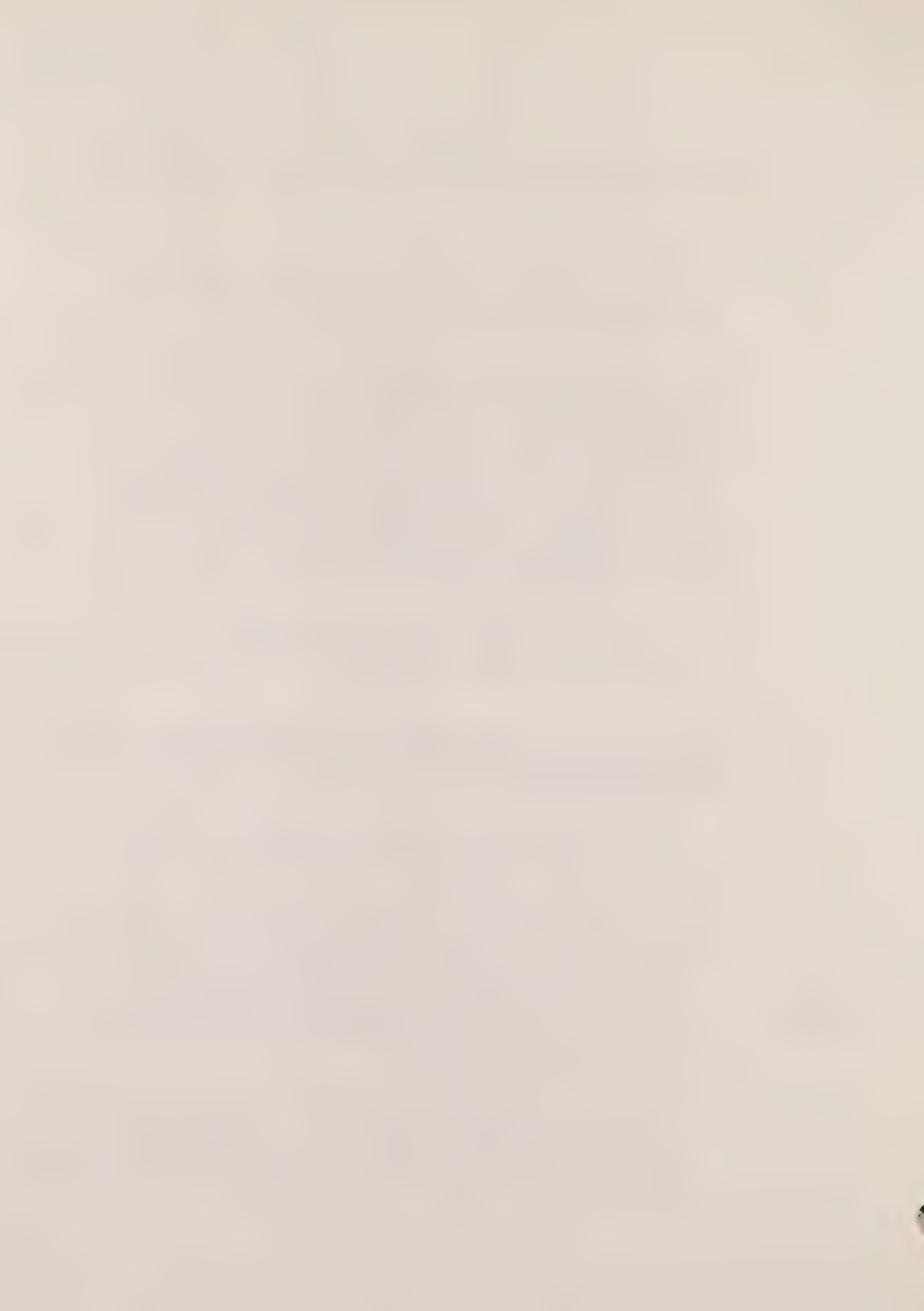
Monsieur Lamontagne, pour sa part, soumet le nom de la Fédération des Clubs Sociaux, dont le président est monsieur Brulé.

IV - Discussion of a paper by Dr. W.F. Mackey: "Suggestions for Using Language-Related Census Data", dated October 27, 1972.

Mr. Mackey opened his remarks by saying that his paper was intended to deal with the problem areas and could be summarized as follows:

- a) to recommend that, in its final report, the Board give as much factual and related information as possible to indicate to the government the reasons which led the Board to recommend an area as a bilingual district or to reject the possibility in spite of the 10% minority concentration. This would greatly assist the government which has to make the final decision.

This information, obtained through Statistics Canada and contacts made with the local representatives should include such things as whether or not the minority group has the advantage of a newspaper in its own language, whether suitable schooling



IV - continued

facilities exist in their mother tongue, the radio and television programming and quality of reception, etc.

Dr. Hickman and Mrs. Raymond agreed that this kind of information would be most valuable and Mr. Morency added that, in fact, government officials were required to study and analyze all reports received to weigh the relevance and value of the arguments and recommendations advanced. Judge Monnin remarked that such a program could well be beyond the means of the Board to assemble but Dr. Mackey felt that most of this information was readily available through Statistics Canada and the Board should make full use of this large data bank.

Mr. Morency alerted the Board to Statistics Canada limitations in the short term to satisfy the Board's request and Mr. Cartwright explained the heavy demands placed on them and their difficulty to cope even with our current limited requests.

Miss Duckworth wondered if the Board had considered other criteria than the one related to the minimum 10% minority requirement. The Chairman replied that the will of the minority to survive was certainly one constantly considered.

MOTION: Dr. Mackey moved, and Dr. Lamontagne seconded the motion that as much language related information as could be obtained be collected.
MOTION CARRIED.

The members went on to discuss the best method to reflect such information and whether it should appear in the General Introduction or in that part of the Report dealing with a specific province or region. The matter was left for further reflexion and consideration.

- b) The second idea expressed in Dr. Mackey's paper deals with the disparity between the criteria

used by Statistics Canada and those in the Official Languages Act and the need to resolve this apparent gap. Dr. Mackey referred to section 13(2) (a) of the Act: "... both of the official languages are spoken as a mother tongue by persons residing in the area; ..." and to Statistics Canada census questionnaire which defined "mother tongue" as: "The language first spoken as a child and still understood by him".

Following a discussion on the true meaning of these two approaches to the language question, Dr. Mackey expressed the view the Board should be looking at two sets of figures which are both available from Statistics Canada. Again Mr. Cartwright reminded the members that we now have only one language related data (mother tongue) and that all other questions would not be available until March, if then.

Monsieur Monnin fit alors remarquer que nous devons suivre l'interprétation de "langue maternelle" telle que définie dans la Loi sur les langues officielles à l'article 36(2) "... la langue que ces personnes ont apprise en premier lieu dans leur enfance et qu'elles comprennent encore...". Donc, en dépit des données qui pourraient être disponibles à une date ultérieure, seules les données de la langue maternelle sont utilisables par le Conseil.

V - Report by Mr. A. Savoie on meetings or plans of meetings and visits relating to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In the absence of Mr. Savoie, Mr. Morency informed the members that, starting Sunday, February 18, Miss Duckworth, messrs. Fox, Savoie and himself were to visit Charlottetown, meeting with the provincial government on Monday morning, and, in the afternoon proceeding to Summerside to meet with people from the area. There is also the possibility of going to Tignish. The visit to New Brunswick is in a week's time. Mr. Fox, Miss Duckworth, Mrs. Carrothers, messrs. Savoie, Lamontagne and Morency are to meet with the provincial government at Fredericton and, in the afternoon, to pay a courtesy call on the Mayor. The next day, the delegation will be in Saint John to meet the Mayor and Mr. Kirkpatrick of the Transport Employees Association.

Further information on the visit to Cape Breton and Halifax will be secured by Miss Duckworth. It will be either during the week of March 5 or later.

Mr. Monnin suggested that a request for a meeting with the provincial government in Halifax be put in writing by Miss Duckworth. She agreed to do so.

VI - Report by Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers on recent field trips and meetings in Alberta:

1. St Paul-Bonnyville area.

Mrs. Carrothers suggested that perhaps other members should revisit the St-Paul-Bonnyville area to confirm her assessment or otherwise. The desirability of such action was discussed at length and finally rejected.

(Report by Mrs. Carrothers is attached as Annex A).

The meeting recessed for lunch at 12:10 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 2:10 p.m.

VI -- continued

2. Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River

The chairman invited Mrs. Carrothers and Judge Monnin to inform the Board members on the visit they had made to the Peace River area, accompanied by Mr. Cartwright. Speaking for the group, Mrs. Carrothers reported on the meetings held with local representatives and the places visited. Mrs. Carrothers' and Mr. Cartwright's written reports are attached as Annexes B and C.

Mr. Fox thanked Mrs. Carrothers for her excellent reports and invited a motion on the areas considered.

It was moved by Mr. Lamontagne and seconded by Dr. Mackey that St-Paul-Bonnyville and Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River be accepted provisionally as two distinct bilingual districts. Motion carried.

Following a discussion on the exact boundaries of the Peace River area, it was moved by Judge Monnin and seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that the limits of the Peace River district be those outlined in the first Board report. Motion carried.

VII - SASKATCHEWAN

Presentation and discussion of maps and statistical analysis by Mr. Cartwright.

Mr. Cartwright made a detailed presentation of maps and statistical data of the province indicating the trends in the decline of French Mother tongue in rural Saskatchewan. He also hoped that members had had time to look at these maps which had been sent previous to this meeting.

Starting from the southeast section of the province, details were presented on the changes of the population of French mother tongue for the districts that qualify as having 10% of the total population of French mother tongue origin. Storthoaks-Reciprocity-Antler was

VII - Saskatchewan (continued)

presented as having a healthy 32.4 French Mother Tongue, well above the line, even though the total population has declined by 139 people. Very briefly, the areas of Rocanville, Silverwood, Montmartre, and the Radville regions were discussed. These regions were recommended for consideration in the Duhamel report after the 1971 census. No decision was taken as to what to do with these groups. Two of them, Montmartre and Radville, still have a French mother tongue population above the 10% line even though their total FMT population has dropped to 330 and 465 respectively. The Rocanville-Silverwood combination has also declined and has only 8% of the total population as FMT.

A considerable amount of time was devoted to the Gravelbourg-Shaunavon and to the Assiniboia-Willow Bunch regions. Several combinations were attempted to try to link these two districts. A total of three combinations were presented. In each case, it was found that the FMT population remained above the 10% line. However, the third combination incorporated the census subdivisions of #17 of Val Marie, #43 Old Post and #12 Poplar Valley, #11 Hart Butte, (census Division #3). It was recommended that a fourth combination be attempted in which these four census subdivisions would be omitted. The purpose for attempting this fourth combination is that the French Mother Tongue population is very low in these particular subdivisions and it was felt that perhaps their inclusion in a potential district would not be realistic.

The results of this fourth combination will be sent to the individual members.

To the north, the Battleford region was presented and it was explained that it was impossible to incorporate the city of North Battleford as was recommended in the Duhamel Report. In this "district", the population of FMT has dropped below the 10% line according to the 1971 census.

Once again, several combinations were attempted in order to incorporate the region of St. Walburg-Paradise Hill, a subdivision that is contiguous

VII - Saskatchewan (continued)

with the Battleford region. The only viable combination, however, is the census subdivisions of #438 Battle River and #468 Meota and #469 Turtle River. This excludes the city of North Battleford.

Following the presentation of the Battleford region, the regions of Prince Albert, Zenon Park-Arborfield, St. Front-St. Brieux and Prud'homme-Vonda were discussed. It was decided that a combination should be attempted to link the peripheral districts namely Battleford region, Prud'homme-Vonda, St. Front-St. Brieux and Zenon Park-Arborfield to the core region of Prince Albert. A number of combinations will be structured to see if one region in this northern tier of Saskatchewan would represent a viable bilingual district. As with Gravelbourg-Shaunavon, the results of these linkages will be forwarded to the members for consideration at the next meeting. No decision was attempted regarding potential districts in the province of Saskatchewan until the combinations discussed above have been completed.

La séance est levée à 17:30 heures.

SATURDAY - February 17, 1973

The meeting reconvened at 9:00.

VIII - MANITOBA

Presentation and discussion of maps and statistical analysis by D. Cartwright.

Before presenting the data sheets on the various potential districts of the province of Manitoba a brief comparison was made between the semilog graphs for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

VIII - MANITOBA (continued)

The trend line for Manitoba indicates that the French Mother Tongue population increased at a very slight rate between 1941 and 1961; since that time there has been a levelling of the growth of this population. This is in marked contrast to Saskatchewan where the rate of decline for the FMT population is very noticeable.

Before dealing with the largest potential districts in the province of Manitoba, namely the four School Divisions, it was recommended that consideration be given to the small areas to the west and to the north of the school divisions. Hence, a short discussion was presented for the area of Riverside, Sifton-Cameron, Ellice, Park L.G.D. Lawrence-Ste. Rose and in the extreme northern part of the province, the census subdivision known as Mystery Lake.

The census subdivisions of Riverside, Cameron and Sifton demonstrate a similar trend that was found in the province of Saskatchewan - i.e. a decline in the total rural population and a marked decline in the FMT population. The census subdivision of Riverside has a FMT population above the 10% line but only a total FMT population of 240 people. A combination of the two census subdivisions of Sifton and Cameron have an FMT population of 310 people which represent 11.4% of the total population. On the western boundary of the province, the census subdivision of Ellice has a very strong FMT population of 72.1% representing 310 people. In the extreme north, Mystery Lake has an FMT population that is below the 10% line when both urban and rural populations are combined. In the center of the province, the census subdivisions of Ste. Rose and Lawrence when combined have an FMT population of 39.2% of the total, and this represents 1,230 people; a very strong FMT concentration.

It was pointed out to the Board that the difficulties of determining for census division #19 whether the FMT population was dispersed, as indicated

VIII - Manitoba (continued)

by the census figures, was resolved by consulting the topographical maps provided by Energy, Mines and Resources. For census division #19, the subdivisions of Alexander L.G.D. and Piney L.G.D. are located in a region of very sparse population.

Most of the landscape in these subdivisions is wooded or swampy areas, consequently the population is not widely dispersed. It is concentrated along the roads and in small communities proximal to Winnipeg.

The city of Winnipeg contains two regions with a very strong FMT population, St. Boniface and St. Vital. Before discussing these centers, it was pointed out that on the data sheets, a typing error had occurred. The FMT population for 1971 listed under the City of Winnipeg should read 30,535 rather than 39,535. Judge Monnin gave a brief presentation as to the distribution of the FMT population in this part of the city of Winnipeg.

In order to determine the mother tongue population for the four school districts of Seine River, Red River, White Horse Plain and Mountain, it was necessary to consult Statistics Canada to extract the population by enumeration areas. There was some delay in completing this request on the part of Statistics Canada because of a failure to obtain concurrence among the population totals for the Red River School Division. This took approximately a week to resolve but the final figures were presented at the meeting.

A correction was noted for Red River School District. Statistics Canada had omitted four enumeration areas from the figures for Red River School Division and for Seine River. It was decided that these four enumeration areas should be incorporated into the totals provided by Statistics Canada. It would then be possible to consider linking Seine River and Red River School Divisions with St. Boniface and St. Vital, in the city of Winnipeg, to create one potential district.

VIII - Manitoba (continued)

It was decided that this request would be forwarded to Statistics Canada, the proper adjustment to figures would be made, and the results would be forwarded to the members for discussion at the next meeting.

PROPOSITION: Proposée par monsieur Monnin,
appuyée par Dr Mackey de considérer comme
districts bilingues possibles Ellice-St-Lazare,
Lawrence-Ste-Rose, St-Laurent, Alexander-Powerview,
St-Boniface et St-Vital et les quatre Divisions
Scolaires de Rivière Seine, Rivière Rouge,
Cheval Blanc et Montagne. Adoptée à l'unanimité.

IX - Revue par le Conseil du plan de travail modifié, des projets de voyages et des échéances.

Le plan de travail soumis à l'approbation des membres fut longuement discuté. Quelques endroits, apparaissant au programme des visites furent provisoirement relégués à une date ultérieure, soit pour le Manitoba, les Districts Scolaires de Rivière Seine, Rivière Rouge, Cheval Blanc, Montagne, les secteurs de Ste-Rose, St-Lazare, St-Georges-Powerview, St-Boniface-St-Vital et en Saskatchewan, les régions de Storthoaks-Reciprocity, Antler-Gravelbourg, Shaunavon-Assiniboia-Willow Bunch, Vonda-Prud'homme, Zenon Park-Arborfield.

Par ailleurs, il fut aussi décidé de devancer certaines visites dans les provinces de Québec et d'Ontario en autant qu'il nous est possible de le faire, compte tenu de la disponibilité des statistiques requises. Monsieur Morency s'est engagé à faire tenir aux membres une liste modifiée du programme de travail. La septième réunion générale du Conseil fut maintenue pour les 23 et 24 mars, la huitième réunion générale pour les 27 et 28 avril et la neuvième pour les 25 et 26 mai 1973.

X - Etude de documents de travail sur:

1. But des consultations

Cet item devra être considéré à la prochaine réunion du Conseil.

2. Les bureaux principaux et la demande importante.

The paper prepared by Mr. Morency was discussed by the members present. It was generally agreed that the Board would have to decide on its own interpretation of these two terms. The suggested Board's recommendation as concerns the "sufficient demand" was considered acceptable but the recommendation pertaining to the "principal office", whilst attractive, left some doubt as to the legality of the interpretation given. In support of his argument, Mr. Morency explained that by defining "principal" from the point of view of the public serviced, rather than by the point of view of the government, the "principal office" is where each individual receives his services. This would not appear to conflict with the Act which is itself public-oriented.

In view of the limited time available; the Chairman suggested that this item be discussed further at the next meeting and that the Spicer Report be added to the next agenda when the members would be better prepared to discuss it.

XI - L'avantage et la plausibilité de rencontres avec les chefs de partis de l'opposition aux gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux.

Il fut convenu de discuter de ce sujet à la prochaine séance du Conseil.

XII - Autres Affaires

a) monsieur Lamontagne mentionna qu'il était invité à parler aux membres de la Société des Ecrivains et demande si le sujet des districts bilingues peut être abordé. Monsieur Fox n'y voit aucune objection en autant que seules des

XII - Autres Affaires (suite)

opinions personnelles y sont exprimées.

b) Dr. Mackey suggested that something should be included about ethnic groups and the multi-cultural policy of the government in the Board's final report. The Chairman agreed that this should be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

c) madame Raymond demande d'obtenir du Secrétariat d'Etat une liste des octrois donnés aux minorités officielles. Monsieur Morency s'engage à obtenir la liste requise du Secrétariat d'Etat.

d) Mrs. Carrothers agreed to arrange a meeting with the Alberta provincial government for March 16th and submitted the names of persons to contact during the members' visit to Alberta:

Mr. Dryssia Lennie, Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Edmonton

Mr. David A.M. Boisvert, Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Edmonton

Mr. Kenneth L. Kyle, Director, Social and Cultural Affairs, Department of Fed. & Interg. Affairs
Edmonton

Mr. Woo, Assistant to The Honourable Alan Adair, Minister without Portfolio, MLA for Peace River, Minister responsible for Indian and Northern Affairs.

e) Dr. Hickman also agreed to arrange a meeting with the B.C. provincial government on March 12th and with local representatives in Vancouver on March 11th.

f) Judge Monnin stated that he would make the necessary contacts with the Manitoba provincial government for a meeting on April 9th.

XIII - AJOURNEMENT

La séance fut levée à 13:05 sur une proposition de monsieur Lamontagne, appuyée de monsieur Monnin.

Paul Fox, Chairman

Roland Morency,
Secrétaire général associé.

le 26 février 1973.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on a visit to the Peace River district

ALBERTA

February 5 & 6, 1973

Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers, Justice A.M. Monnin and Mr. Donald Cartwright visited the Peace River district in Alberta on February 5 and 6, 1973. Meetings were held with elected representatives and local leaders in Peace River, Falher, Jean Coté, Girouxville, Debolt and, finally, in Edmonton.

Personal comments on the information obtained and impressions gathered may be found in annexes A and B to these notes.

MONDAY - February 5, 1973

Mrs. Carrothers had arranged with the Mayor of Peace River, Mr. J.M. Friesen to call a meeting at the Town Hall for 10:30 a.m. inviting the publisher of the Peace River Record-Gazette, the manager or news editor of the local radio station CKYL, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairmen of the various school boards.

Were present:

John Friesen,	Mayor and automobile dealer, Box 1118 Peace River
Gary Friddel,	Counsellor and Secretary- Treasurer, School Division, Box 2163 Peace River
Stephen J. Cook,	Journalist, P.O. Box 2498 Peace River
Larry Hiatt,	CKYL News, P.O. Box 1933 Peace River
Louise Herbert,	Counsellor-CKYL Women's Editor and Accounting, P.O. Box 1505 Peace River
Robert Lefebvre,	Automobile dealer, Separate School Board, Box 1204 Peace River

Tom Shields,

Superintendent of Schools,
Peace River School Division 10,
Box 339 Peace River

J. Fergus Keay,

Realtor-Vice-President, Chamber
of Commerce, Box 2067 Peace River

Following a brief presentation to explain the Official Languages Act as it pertains to bilingual districts, the work of the Board and the meaning of federal services to be provided in the bilingual districts, those present were invited to express opinions on the subject and to comment on the census statistics provided for the region.

The mayor expressed concern that the creation of a bilingual district could affect Peace River by the relocation of the federal services closer to the minority population. They were reassured that Peace River being the regional centre, it was not likely that federal services would be relocated.

Early in the discussion, someone suggested that English was sufficient and should be used for this meeting. This set the pace and climate of the meeting.

In his closing remarks, the mayor stated that he was not against bilingualism but that he was opposed to the "Official Languages Act". He gave as an example his own mother tongue, which is German, and gave a short dissertation on the value of "other" ethnic languages in Western Canada. The view expressed by the mayor was supported by the majority of the assembly and no amount of explanation could change this attitude and lack of understanding of the Official Languages of Canada. Only Mr. Shields, the Superintendent of Schools disagreed and referred to this thinking as "provincial".

The only feature which made a bilingual district acceptable to the group was the possibility of attracting trade and business to Peace River from the other service centres such as High Prairie.

Meeting with Hector McLean, Publisher of the Record-Gazette

Mr. McLean is not in favour of a bilingual district in the Peace River area.

Jean Coté

A brief stop was made at Jean Coté where the members met with Father Richer at the Rectory. Father Richer remarked that many of the children in the rural areas could not speak English when they started school. This statement was later

challenged during a meeting in Falher but the concensus was that a few children might be unilingual when they enter school but this would apply to a small number. Whenever pre-school children have access to television, they become bilingual even when French is the only language that is spoken in the home.

Meeting with elected representatives in Falher

On arrival at Falher, the group met with the Mayor, R.D. Schuster and his deputy, Joe St.Laurent, for dinner. Acting on behalf of the Board, the mayor had invited representatives of municipal and district councils and elected school board people from the four small towns in the region to meet the Board at 8 p.m.

Were present:

Léo J. Garand,	Chairman, Falher Consolidated School No. 69, Falher, Alberta
E.D.J. Requier,	Deputy Mayor, Village of Donnelly, Donnelly, Alberta
E.A. Walker,	Teacher-Counsellor of Falher, P.O. Box 91 Falher, Alberta
A. Deslauriers,	Mayor, Girouxville, Alberta
Joe St.Laurent,	Deputy Mayor of Falher, Falher Alberta
Charles Lamoureux,	Chairman, McLennan Separate School, McLennan Box 115
J.A. Limoges,	Deputy Mayor, McLennan, McLennan, Alberta
Louis Sylvain,	Reeve, Municipal district of Smoky River No. 132, Girouxville, Alberta
Elphège Boulet,	Commission scolaire, Donnelly, Alberta
J.M. Buchanan, M.D. Ch.B.,	Chairman, McLennan Public School Advisory Board and Medical Practitioner, Zone 3 Director Alberta Knights of Columbus, Box 266, McLennan, Alberta
Mr. R.D. Schuster,	Mayor of Falher

The Board representatives explained the purpose of their visit and discussed the census statistics for the area. All those present expressed favourable views towards

the creation of a bilingual district. There was some discussion as to what should be included within this district and a question was raised concerning the exclusion of High Prairie and part of census subdivision No.125 I.D. from such a district. There are several federal services located in High Prairie - Post Office, R.C.M.P., Manpower - and the attitude among the persons present was that High Prairie should be included within the bilingual district of Peace River. Most of the francophone population between Joussard (No.124 I.D.) and Guy (No.130 Smoky River) visit High Prairie to patronize the federal services there.

As a result of the discussions held it would appear that the boundaries of the "old" recommended district should remain.

There was a strong request from those assembled for French language TV service for the area. One member remarked that "without it, you might as well forget about a bilingual district".

Useful information was received on the amount and quality of French education in the area schools. The strongest French programmes are those given in Falher. The school at Falher puts such emphasis on teaching in French that as a result some children who would normally attend that school go instead to Donnelly, three miles East, where the programme offers less French. At Falher, teaching is conducted in the French language in two streams. From grade 1 to grade 6, one class is conducted entirely in French. A second class is taught at a ratio of 50/50 French/English or 60/40 depending upon the composition of the group. From grade 7 on, classes are conducted on a 50/50 ratio of French/English.

Mr. Cartwright investigated the ability of the local economy to absorb graduates or drop-outs from the local high schools. It appears that, and this confirms impressions gathered in Peace River, those students who leave school before graduation, or who finish school with a low passing grade tend to take up employment locally. The better students tend to seek employment or post-secondary education outside the region. Some concern was expressed that the potential francophone community leaders were being lost because of this exodus and because of the inability of the local economy to attract them away from the urban pull of Edmonton.

TUESDAY - February 6, 1973

Donnelly - Girouxville - Debolt

On Tuesday morning, the Board members visited Donnelly and Girouxville and had a luncheon meeting at the hotel in Falher with representatives of the francophone group invited on behalf of the Board by Mrs. Marguerite Dentinger.

Were present:

Evens Lavoie,	Gérant de Coopérative, St-Isidore
Albert J. Turcotte,	Principal de l'Ecole G.P. Vanier, Donnelly, C.P. 135 Donnelly
René P. Anctil,	Assistant Superintendent, High Prairie School Division, McLennan, Alberta
Marguerite Dentinger,	Chef de département français, Ecole Routhier, Falher, Alberta
Jeanne Pitre,	Présidente A.E.B.A. et étudiante représentante Le Rouet (club des jeunes) Boîte postale 312 Falher, Alberta
Raymond Lamoureux,	Principal, Ecole Providence McLennan, C.P. 326, McLennan
Raymond Despins,	Principal, Ecole Routhier, Falher, C.P. 540, Falher, Alberta
Père Joseph Forget, o.m.i.,	Directeur, Collège Notre-Dame de la Paix, C.P. 360, Falher, Alberta
Denis Noel,	Secrétaire, Comité culturel, Guy, Alberta
Gérard Levesque,	Secrétaire, Ecole Routhier, Falher, Alberta
Hélène Lavoie,	Secrétaire de l'A.C.F.A., Falher, Alberta
Victor Tardif,	Président ACFA régionale et professeur à l'Ecole Routhier, Falher, Alberta

At this meeting, the purpose and the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board was outlined and the concept of bilingual districts discussed. Most of the dialogue was of an informant nature and those present were unanimous in expressing their desire to have a bilingual district. One person, however, expressed skepticism in view of the inaction of the federal government after the

recommendation of the first Board.

Other persons met

Other persons met during this visit included:

Louis Sylvain,	Reeve of M.D. Smoky River, No. 132, Girouxville, Alberta
Père Lafontaine,	Curé de Girouxville, Girouxville, Alberta
Père Desroché,	Curé de Girouxville, Girouxville, Alberta
Marvin Moore,	Member Legislative Assembly for Smoky River, Debolt, Alberta

Learning of the presence of Mr. Moore, the MLA for Smoky River, in the riding, the Board members decided to pay him a courtesy call. Mr. Moore appreciated receiving information on the work of the Board first-hand. He also stated that he had recommended to ministers of various provincial government departments serving his riding that whenever possible bilingual employees be assigned to the region. It appears this advice had been well received by the various departments.

Meeting in Edmonton

Upon their return to Edmonton, Board members met with the following persons:

Dr. Roger Motut,	Professor of French, University of Alberta Edmonton
Mr. Guy Lacombe,	Secretary General of the ACFA, Edmonton Alberta
Mrs. Guy Lacombe,	Edmonton, Alberta
Rev. Guy Poirier,	O.M.I., Rector, Collège de St-Jean, Edmonton, Alberta

During this meeting, the situation in the Peace River area was reviewed including these statistics concerning the minority group. This informative session with the ACFA Secretary proved useful and brought out mixed feelings on the future of the francophone population of Alberta.

Ottawa,
March 21, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report of visit to Peace River, and Fahler

ALBERTAFebruary 5 & 6, 1973

by

JANE CARROTHERS

Judge Monnin, Mr. Cartwright and I rendez-vous'd in Edmonton on Sunday, February 4, oriented ourselves on the area to be visited and flew up to the town of Peace River at 9 a.m. Monday.

MONDAY - February 5, 1973

I had arranged with J.M. Friesen, mayor of Peace River, to call a meeting on our behalf and I asked him to invite the publisher of the PR Record-Gazette, the manager or news editor of the local radio station CKYL, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and possibly the chairman of the various school boards. When we arrived at the town hall at about 10:45, we found that most of these people had sent representatives. We introduced ourselves and thanked the local people for being present. Most of them were not too clear as to the meaning of a bilingual district so this was explained in detail. One of the townspeople asked whether the creation of a bilingual district would change the importance of Peace River as the regional capital - would federal services be relocated?

One person expressed the feeling that we should all speak English and that was enough language; the mayor saw no reason for a bilingual district, but said that as the law was the law, he would "go along with it". We later saw the publisher of the Record-Gazette, Hector McLean, who was not in favour of a bilingual district.

After lunch we drove in leisurely fashion to Fahler.

En route, we left the Highway to look for St. Isidore, a hamlet which Judge Monnin remembered from his last visit to the area. Although the countryside is quite flat, we were unable to find St. Isidore. Perhaps, like Brigadoon, it only appears at certain historic moments. Puzzled, we returned to the highway and continued until we reached the turn-off for Marie-Reine. This tiny settlement boasts a large quite new church, and a school which is now closed down. The children go by bus to the larger elementary school at Jean Côté, a few miles further south in the direction of Falher. We found the curé of Jean Côté at home and chatted with him for a few moments about his people and the district generally. There is an air of "crumminess" about the farms, machinery is left to rust in the fields, the houses are not painted. Some farmers, the curé told us, are improvident - but others are rich. The school at Jean Côté gives some classes in French, the emphasis is not strong. Vitally interested parents send their children to Falher to school.

About 5 p.m. we checked into the local hotel (all had bathrooms, at \$6.00 per night) and met the mayor R.D. Schuster and his deputy Joe St-Laurent, for dinner. The mayor had acted on behalf of the Board and invited representatives of municipal and district councils and elected School Board people from the four small towns in the region to meet us in Falher at 8:00 p.m. The mayor has been some 8 years in the town and comes from Edmonton. He foresaw no problems arising from the creation of a bilingual district. That night we had a successful meeting at which there was heard no dissenting voice - all present were in favour of a Bilingual District and the only question was, what towns and villages should be included. As a result of this and other conversations it appears that the boundaries of the "old" recommended bilingual district should remain.

We received useful information on the amount and quality of French education in the area schools; the strongest French programs being those given in Falher. A breakdown of the mother tongue of the pupils at the Falher School, and of the number of classes given in French from grade 1 to grade XII can be obtained if this would be helpful. The school at Falher puts great emphasis on teaching in French, and as a result some children who would normally attend that school go instead

to Donnelly, 3 miles to the East, where the program offers far less French. I attach a table given to me by the Principal of the Donnelly School, showing the number of pupils in each grade by mother tongue.

I noted with interest that there are 5 French pre-school classes in the area, financed by the Preventive Social Services Department of the Human Resources Bureau. These groups include 4 and 5 year old children.

The former Oblate College which two years ago was still being used as a residence for children from rural areas attending school in Falher, has now closed its doors altogether. Judge Monnin can give you an historical overview and Don, a geographical one, for the region.

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 6, 1973

Tuesday morning, we looked at Donnelly and drove to Girouxville to call on the CAROA representative and the Postmaster, the latter had been at our meeting the previous evening. We visited the charming local museum which is the work of the oblate, Father Desrochers. At noon, we had a luncheon meeting at the hotel in Falher with representatives of the francophone group, summoned on our behalf by madame Marguerite Dentinger, who is perhaps the strongest advocate in the area of the French language and culture, and who met the members of the first Board two years ago. The people whom we met reflected most aspects of the franco group. We met students and principals, a priest but no prelate.

It is interesting to note, I think, that the President of the local Association des Canadiens-français de l'Alberta is a young man and was the NDP candidate for Smoky River.

After lunch, we went to see the MLA for Smoky River, Mr. Marvin Moore who lives at Debolt, near Grande Prairie, about 1½ hour drive from Falher. The purpose of our visit was to inform Mr. Moore concerning the possible Bilingual District of Peace River etc. and get his reaction, which was a reasonable one. Since his election he has talked to provincial government departments re providing bilingual services in the region.

We returned to Peace River by car and thence by plane to Edmonton. That evening we were joined at our hotel by monsieur et madame Guy Lacombe, Frère Poirier and Professor Roger Motut. Mr. Lacombe has succeeded Father Patoine as Secretary of L'ACFA; he did not express himself very much - but a spirited interchange took place between Professor Motut and Father Poirier on the value of Bilingual Districts.

Members are aware of the relevant statistics concerning this region, so I will not repeat them. There is no question as to the viability of the francophone groups in the towns of Girouxville, Falher, Donnelly and McLennan. The percentage for the area is sufficient, and there does not appear to be a strong feeling against creation of a Bilingual District in the places visited among those people whom we saw.

WEDNESDAY - February 7

Wednesday, February 7, Judge Monnin and I called at the office of Mr. Don Getty, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs to see Mr. Kenneth Kyle, his assistant for cultural affairs - two staff also present. Mr. Kyle will set up our meetings with the Alberta government when we have a final date.

We called on Mr. Alan Adair, Minister without Portfolio and MLA for Peace River, who was not in, so we spent some time with his assistant, Mr. Woo, a former soldier who has lived seven years in Quebec.

I telephoned the three MLA's whose constituencies would be involved if a bilingual district were created in St. Paul-Bonnyville-Lac La Biche but they were not in Edmonton - when I visited St. Paul and Bonnyville, the two MLA's whom I would have seen were away - so I left messages asking them to call me if they wished information. Have not heard from them.

February 26, 1973.

GEORGES P. VANIER SCHOOL

Office of the Principal

DONNELLY, Alberta, TOH 1GO

Elèves et districts d'origine et langue première

	<u>FR.</u>	<u>ANG.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Gr. 1	15	3	18
Gr. 2	14	6	20
Gr. 3	19	3	22
Gr. 4	19	3	22
Gr. 5	15	6	21
Gr. 6	21	6	27
Gr. 7	22	5	27
Gr. 8	16	5	21
	<u>141</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>178</u>

Grade 9

Donnelly	12	1	13
Guy	8	2	10
McLennan	0	6	6
Tangent	5	1	6
	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>35</u>

Grade 10

Donnelly	18	2	20
Guy	15	0	15
McLennan	12	16	28
Tangent	7	1	8
Falher	8	0	8
Jean Côté	9	0	9
Girouxville	21	5	26
	<u>90</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>114</u>

2

	<u>FR.</u>	<u>ANG.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Grade 11</u>			
Tangent	2	1	3
Falher	6	0	6
Jean Côté	4	0	4
Girouxville	18	1	19
Donnelly	13	2	15
Guy	6	2	8
McLennan	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>
	60	16	76

<u>Grade 12</u>			
Tangent	3	0	3
Falher	5	0	5
Jean Côté	4	0	4
Girouxville	13	1	14
Donnelly	7	2	9
Guy	11	1	12
McLennan	7	14	21
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 68

& & & & & & & & & &

Grades 1-8	141	37	178
9	25	10	35
10	90	24	114
11	60	16	76
12	50	18	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	366	105	471

February 1973.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on trip to
Peace River-Donnelly-Falher and Girouxville
in ALBERTA

by Don Cartwright

FEBRUARY 5, 1973 - PEACE RIVER

On the morning of February 5, 1973, we met with the members of the municipal government of Peace River, with members of the local school board, and with representatives of the news media. Each representative of the B.D.A.B. gave a brief presentation to this assembly to explain the Official Languages Act, as it pertains to bilingual districts, the work of the Board, and the meaning of "federal services" within a bilingual district. It was emphasized that the purpose of the visit was to solicit opinions and reactions from community representatives as well as to outline the purpose behind the creation of bilingual districts.

A considerable amount of time was taken to discuss the distribution of the French mother tongue population in this region of Alberta. Maps and data sheets were used to illustrate this distribution and to explain the rationale behind potential boundary delimitation.

The mayor, Mr. John Friesen, expressed a concern that the creation of a bilingual district could affect Peace River as a market center. Was it possible that federal services would be located closer to the Francophone centers? The opinion was given to the mayor that since Peace River is the major growth point in this region, it is unlikely that the federal government would move their services from the major service-center.

Mr. T. Shields, Superintendent of Schools, is anxious to secure grants in aid for adult education, particularly for the support of a French language program. It was explained

to Mr. Shields that there is a funding arrangement in operation whereby federal grants are provided directly to the provinces for French language education. A discussion followed regarding the merits of this program, and the advantages that could accrue to an area declared a bilingual district.

In his closing remarks the mayor stated that he was not against bilingualism but that he was opposed to the "Official Languages Act". He gave as an example his own mother tongue, which is German, and gave a short dissertation on the value of "other" ethnic languages in Western Canada. In spite of an explanation regarding the wording of the Act, re French and English as official languages, and a brief account of the French/English regionalization as an established Canadian pattern prior to the arrival of most "other" ethnic groups, he remained adamant. Several other members concurred with the mayor. The strongest argument against the mayor's viewpoint was expressed by Mr. Shields who, in his rebuttal, referred to such thinking as "provincial".

The mayor claimed that he was not against a "district" because of economic reasons. If bilingual services would attract people away from High Prairie then he was all for a bilingual district that would include Peace River. As an example he cited Eaglesham and Wanham. In his opinion, the river (Spirit River) was ".... a natural boundary...." between these communities and Peace River, hence these people patronize High Prairie for services. Anything that might counteract this pattern would have his support. Upon termination of the meeting, an "information sheet" on the work of the B.D.A.B. was given to the mayor - the French edition.

En route to Falher, we attempted to visit the community of St. Isidore (patron saint of the Colonization Society of Montreal during the 1880's) but the navigator made an incorrect map-reading and we managed a survey of various granaries instead. Our navigator redeemed himself, however, by giving an informative discourse on the form and function of the prairie granary. There is a dearth of mailboxes in this district and an Ontario-type survey of ethnic patterns among the farm population was thwarted.

Our search for Marie-Reine and Jean Coté was conducted with greater despatch - we asked for directions - and we spent part of the afternoon visiting these centers. They are small unorganized communities that exhibit markedly the rural depopulation that is associated with urbanization and the trend to the economies of scale in larger farm units. In Marie-Reine, there are a few abandoned dwellings; the most noticeable is the school. The church in this center now functions as a mission church and, hence, the community no longer enjoys parish status. It is under the guidance of Père Richer, the curé of Jean Coté, and we spent a pleasant half hour with this priest in the presbytery.

Père Richer discussed briefly the rural changes that were occurring throughout the parish. He showed us a cadastral map that he kept up-to-date to demonstrate the changes that were taking place among his flock. He remarked that many of the children in the rural areas could not speak English when they started school. This statement was later challenged during a meeting in Falher. The consensus at this meeting was that a few children might be unilingual when they enter school but the number would be small. Whenever preschool children have access to television, they become bilingual even when French is the only language that is spoken in the home.

FALHER, Alberta

During the evening of Monday, February 5 (1973), we met with representatives of the communities of Falher, Donnelly, Girouxville and McLennan. There was a long discussion regarding the trends of FMT concentrations within the Peace River "District". The representatives were interested in the maps and the data sheets that presented potential boundaries of the proposed district, and the percentage of change in the mother tongue population of the region. A question was raised concerning the exclusion of High Prairie and part of census subdivision #125 I.D. from the proposed "district". There are several federal services located in High Prairie - Post Office, R.C.M.P., Federal Manpower Office - and the attitude among the reps was that High Prairie should be included within a bilingual district. Most of the Franco-phone population between Joussard (#124 I.D.) and Guy

(#130 Smoky River) visit High Prairie to patronize the federal services there.

There was a strong request from those assembled for French language T.V. service. One member remarked, "Without it you might as well forget about a bilingual district." This topic ushered in a discussion on education within the various communities. Those who were associated with the schools wondered whether there would be more money available for French language education through incorporation into a Bilingual District. It was explained that there is already a financial arrangement between the federal government and the provinces to fund the improvement of French language education. Since this is a topic that lies within the jurisdiction of the provinces, queries should be presented to local M.L.A.'s.

At present, teaching is conducted in the French language in two streams within the school at Falher. From grade one to grade six, one class is conducted entirely in French. A second class is taught at a ratio of 50/50 French/English or 60/40 depending upon the composition of the group. From grade seven on, classes are conducted on a 50/50 ratio of French/English.

After the meeting, I spoke with teachers and representatives of the school board about the ability of the local economy to absorb graduates or drop-outs from the local high schools. From this discussion, the pattern appears to concur with Peace River where similar queries were presented. Those students who leave school before graduation, or who finish school with a low passing grade, tend to take up employment locally. The better students, those who graduate with a high standing, tend to seek employment, or post secondary education, outside the region. The most common center of attraction, of course, is Edmonton. The concern was expressed that potential Francophone community leaders were being lost because of this exodus and because of the inability of the local economy to attract them away from the urban pull of Edmonton.

TUESDAY - February 6, 1973 - Donnelly - Girouxville - Debolt

During the morning we drove to Donnelly and to Girouxville. At the latter we were met by Mr. L. Sylvain, the reeve of the rural district of Smoky River (#130).

After a brief call upon local merchants (post office, realtor/insurance agent), we were introduced to Père Lafontaine, curé of Girouxville, and to Père Desroché, curator of the Historical Museum of Girouxville. The balance of the morning was spent on a conducted tour of the museum during which we were provided with an interesting and illustrative historical overview of northern Alberta.

At the Falher Hotel, we joined representatives of the Francophone community for a luncheon meeting. These people came from the centers of St. Isidore, Donnelly, McLennan, Falher and Guy; a highly inclusive representation. As with the meeting in Peace River, the purpose and the work of the B.D.A.B. was outlined and the concept of bilingual districts was presented thoroughly. Most of the dialogue that followed lunch was of an informant nature for these representatives were unanimous in their desire to have a "district". Only one in attendance expressed skepticism and that was apparently because of a perceived tardiness on the part of the government in establishing bilingual districts.

Plans to visit High Prairie during the afternoon were changed because Mr. Marvin Moore, the M.L.A. for Smoky River, was in the riding. It was decided that a brief visit to his home would be preferable. Our courtesy call was brief but pleasant. Mr. Moore appreciated receiving information on the work of the Board first-hand. We learned that Mr. Moore had recommended to ministers of various provincial government departments serving his riding that, whenever possible, bilingual employees should be assigned to the region. This advice seems to have been well received by the various departments but there was no way to assess the compliance.

That evening we met with members of the Francophone population of the city of Edmonton at the Hotel Chateau Lacombe. These people were interested in the data that had been assembled regarding the Francophone population of the entire province and in the reaction of the people of the Peace River region to a bilingual district. The attitude ranged from despair to optimism regarding the future of the Francophone population of Alberta.

Our visit to Alberta was terminated the following day (February 7th) with a visit to the office of Mr. Don Getty, Minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs

for Alberta. The minister was at a cabinet meeting but members of his staff received the representatives of the Board for a short exchange of information. An attempt was made to contact the Honourable J.A. Adair, the M.L.A. for Peace River but the minister was to return to his riding and an afternoon meeting was not possible.

D.G. Cartwright
Director of Research
February 22, 1973.

¹ The publisher of the Peace River Record Gazette expressed a similar attitude regarding the Official Languages Act. During a brief visit to his office, after the morning session in the council chambers, the publisher expressed his displeasure at "preference" for the French mother tongue population and the lack of recognition of other ethnic groups in western Canada. He stated that many people would look upon bilingual districts as only the beginning of imposed bilingualism.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on a visit of St. Paul and Bonnyville

ALBERTA

January 16 and 17, 1973

On January 16 and 17, Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers undertook a series of meetings with elected representatives and minority leaders in the area of St. Paul-Bonnyville.

The names of people met and places of these meetings are given hereunder and Mrs. Carrothers' comments may be found at annex A.

January 16, 1973

St. Paul

Jules Van Brabant,	Agent d'assurance générale et Président de la Chambre de Commerce de St.Paul. Président de l'ACFA provinciale C.P. 278-St.Paul, Alberta
Michael Panylyk,	Mayor, Town of St.Paul and Mortician St.Paul, Alberta
John Drobot,	Ranger, Reeve of the County of St.Paul, School Vice-President, Member of Elk Point Chamber of Commerce, Member, Small Farms Development Board, Member, Stony Lake Community Association, Member, St.Paul Industrial Development Board St.Paul, Alberta
L.H. Drouin,	Editor-Publisher St.Paul Journal, P.O. Box 159 St.Paul, Alberta
A. Roy,	Secretary-Treasurer, County of St.Paul No.49 St.Paul, Alberta
F.X. Boulet,	Superintendent St.Paul Schools and Member of the Chamber of Commerce Box 1461 St.Paul

January 17, 1973

Bonnyville

W.N. Odynski,	Mayor of Bonnyville Bonnyville, Alberta
Jacques Moquein,	Superintendent of Schools Bonnyville, Alberta
F.H. Parrish,	Manager, T.D. Bank Bonnyville, Alberta
Steve Skuba,	Superintendent of Schools Bonnyville, Alberta
Jules Muller,	Secretary-Treasurer Municipal District of Bonnyville Bonnyville, Alberta
W.Z. Drake,	Reeve, Bonnyville Municipal District No. 87 Grand Centre Grand Centre, Alberta

Ottawa
March 21, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Comments on the trip to St. Paul and Bonnyville
on January 16, 17, 1973

by

JANE CARROTHERS

Notes on visit to St. Paul and Bonnyville by Jane Carrothers

(Commentary on Pocket Memo)

This is Jane Carrothers reporting on a solo trip to St. Paul and Bonnyville. It's the 16th of January and I am staying at the Galaxy Motel in St. Paul. I left home this morning at 7:00 a.m. to fly to Edmonton. The plane was delayed an hour and a half and this put my day's schedule in some disarray. However, I was given a lift by the field organizer for the Alberta Heart Foundation from Edmonton Industrial Airport to St. Paul and arrived here at about 2:00 p.m. I first went to see Monsieur Gilles Van Brabant who is the President of l'Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta and who lives in St. Paul. He is an insurance agent, a former Mayor of St. Paul over a period of 17 years, at present the President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul and probably the strongest exponent of le "fait français" in the community. He is a very genial, pleasant man rather like "le Père Noël", twinkly and bright and very helpful. I had originally planned to meet Monsieur Van Brabant and his nephew for lunch, but because I was delayed I was not able to do this and so did not meet the nephew who is the President of the local association of francophones.

The town of St. Paul has 36% French mother tongue population which, according to M. Van Brabant, is very active and which participates fully in the life of the community. Mr. Van Brabant and others after him all told me that this was an integrated community where the various ethnic groups got along very well with each other. Thinking about the conversation that we had with Mr. Spicer in Ottawa last week, I asked whether there were any "droits acquis" as far as St. Paul and the area was concerned and he said that in his childhood there had been a bilingual RCMP officer, although as far as he was aware there was not one now. He thought it was maybe 15 or 20 years when they stopped or when he became aware that there was no French-speaking RCMP officer. (This could be checked-out but this was the general impression that he had.) There is now a bilingual postmaster and there has always been one in St. Paul. As far as the television is concerned only those with cable can get the French language TV from Edmonton. The association has made strong representations to the CRTC about this but so far without success. The cable serves only a very limited number of the local population. In his opinion many young people become interested in l'association française when they are in their 20s. The teenagers for the most part are not particularly interested. The annual meeting of l'Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta is held in April.

There are at this time two or three associations of young franco-Albertans, one called "Franco-Jeunesse de l'Alberta". There is no animateur social in St. Paul although one comes out occasionally from Edmonton. The association has received \$8,000 for various cultural activities in the francophone community.

Notes on visit to St. Paul and Bonnyville by Jane Carrothers

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There are many active francophone associations including a Cercle dramatique, les Musico (which is a chorus) and a Boîte de Chansons which is a sort of song-and-dance routine. When Monsieur Van Brabant was the Mayor he always spoke French when possible and he encouraged the French fact in the town. He told me that he did this in a gentle way because he felt that it was much more likely to be accepted if it was not crammed down people's throats.

We chatted for something over half an hour and he then asked me if I had a car and I told him that I was going to rent one from Zarowni and we discovered that the car would not be available until Wednesday morning at an hour which would make me too late to keep my appointments in Bonnyville. So he offered to lend me his company car and I thanked him very much and said that if he would permit me to rent it I would be able to accept his offer but that "I had to retain my independence". He chuckled and said certainly if that would make me feel better he would go along with it. So I drafted a little note which said that I would rent his car from him on the same basis as I would have rented it from Zarowni Motors.

I returned to the Motel and met the Reeve of the county of St. Paul, Mr. Drobot who is of Ukranian extraction and a farmer who brought with him the Treasurer, Mr. Roy. These two gentlemen were very uncommunicative. They came and sat in my little room and I discovered that the Reeve was not familiar with the idea of bilingual districts and that he had not been involved in the meetings which were held when the first Board came to St. Paul almost exactly two years ago although he has been Reeve for much longer than 2 years. So I explained the mandate of the Board and the services which a bilingual district would offer to the francophone population of the area and looked at these two faces which were absolutely impassive. They stayed with me for about 15 or 20 minutes and finally I asked them if they had any questions and they shook their heads and then, because I had to go back to the offices of Monsieur Van Brabant in order to pick up the car, I asked them if they would very kindly give me a lift. So the Reeve looked at me down his rather long nose and said "Yes, if it would not hurt your prestige to ride in a truck". Of course I said I would be charmed to ride in his truck and I did not have any prestige to be hurt. So we sailed down the main street of St. Paul which is long, wide and really quite impressive. I picked up the car and went to call upon the publisher and editor of the St. Paul Journal, Mr. Drouin, who remembered very well the members of the first Board from their visit in 1971. He also remarked upon the fracas that arose after the visit of what they called the "B & B Committee", which as far as I could discover, must have been some members of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism who visited St. Paul about a year and a half ago, perhaps one of the last visits that they made before they ceased their work. As a result of this visit,

people, particularly the inhabitants of Bonnyville, (although the people in St. Paul were also somewhat antagonized) were stirred up against the French fact and this was considered to be a very unfortunate thing. The publisher said that his paper was an English language paper, but that he did publish articles in French and Ukranian too, for that matter, if he was asked to do so, and that he could write articles in French although his written French was not as good as his spoken French. This reminds me that Monsieur Van Brabant said that he was one of the few people in St. Paul who could write French and use it in business. He was not claiming that his written French was perfect, he said, but simply that when he knew a person could understand French he would use the language to communicate with him, either written or spoken, but that not many people were able to write it successfully.

To get back to the publisher, he said that he would mention in his next week's newspaper that I had been to see him. I remarked that the Board was keeping a low profile and that I did not wish to stir up things anymore and we left it at that. Although the publisher is of French mother tongue, he said that he has five children, his three daughters speak French but his two boys while they understand it will not speak it. Whether it is because they are still teenagers, they don't wish to be singled out as something different or whether they will go on in this attitude, he could not tell me. But he did not think that the young people were very interested in the preservation of the French fact. He said, oh yes, there would be a few activists, but that by and large, the kids preferred to "play it cool". He did not use that phrase, I'm using it to describe what he told me in many more words.

Mr. Drouin felt that a lot of prejudice between anglos and francos existed in St. Paul as he grew up here but that this began to dissipate after the last war and that now for instance, we had the three school administrations all under one roof with one superintendent. After spending about half an hour with the publisher and editor of the Journal, I dashed across the street to meet the Mayor of the town of St. Paul, Mr. Michael Panylyk who was the Mayor two years ago. He is a mortician, and has been in St. Paul about, 18 years - 22 years. He grew up in Radway, which is about 50 miles north of Edmonton and he is of Ukranian extraction. He told me that when he came to St. Paul in 1951, the town was very largely French, that he could walk down the street and hear nothing but French, go into a store where people would be speaking French and the fact that he spoke only English meant nothing to them in that they would continue speaking French and that if he wanted to buy a shirt he had to do it in French or not get his shirt. He said that things were vastly different now, and now, he said, it was a good community because there were 15 different ethnic groups and they all worked together. So one could say that his definition of a "good community" is one in which no one ethnic group predominates. On his Council there are three members of French mother tongue, one Ukranian, one Pole, one Rumanian and himself. He felt very strongly that bilingualism, or a bilingual district in this case, should not be forced on the community. I then asked him what was his under-

standing of a bilingual district and as this was pretty hazy, I explained to him what it means and the very minimal difference it would make to the town and that it would not affect the town's people in general, but only a very few federal civil servants and while he nodded his head as he took this in, he did not really give me the impression that it was going to make much difference to his attitude or to those of many other people in the town. One very interesting thing during my hour-plus-chat with the Mayor, was that when I showed him the statistics for mother tongue population, he could not get over the fact that there were only 860 people in the "other" category, because he felt that there were more people of "other" ethnic origins than there were people of English mother tongue. This feeling was reiterated later in the evening by Monsieur François Boulet who had the same impression, he was very surprised to see how many English mother tongue people there were in St. Paul, according to the figures of Statistics Canada. The Mayor felt that the cultural centre was not doing very much for French language and culture in the community and he was of the impression that the French language classes in the schools were growing smaller and one of the reasons he gave for this was that young parents don't really care about preserving the language.

The Mayor told me some more of the "fracas" in Bonnyville that made Time Magazine. Apparently, as a result of it the Mayor of Bonnyville had to resign, and the people of the region have not forgotten it. He was of the opinion that the proclamation of a bilingual district at this time would not be well received. He also made an interesting comment to the effect that it seemed to him there was a step missing, that because the provincial government would not be involved, the concept of a federal bilingual district would be more difficult for the local people to understand. He was not against the idea of a bilingual district and would support it personally and as Mayor, but he was very much concerned in case the proclamation of a bilingual district should divide the members of the community. I left with the Mayor my copy of Mr. Drury's new regulations for the bilingualization of the Federal Public Service in an effort to give him the facts "hot off the griddle" so to speak, hoping that he would be able to use them to inform himself and subsequently other members of the community who are or may become worried about the effects a bilingual district would have on the federal public servants in St. Paul. I asked him how we would account for the figure of 351 Federal public servants, which is what I have in my notes for the entire proposed bilingual district and I learned that there are many employees in the Department of Indian Affairs here as well as large detachments of RCMP. I escaped from the mortuary at about 6:30 and returned to my motel feeling rather limp and very lonely and thoroughly convinced of the desirability of travelling in groups. So much for my brave attempt to conquer the North single-handed!

Off and on during the afternoon I had been trying to get hold of Monsieur François Boulet who is the Superintendent for all

the various school districts of St. Paul, that is the regional high school, the public school and the separate school (and in this area the separate school is the protestant school). He came to meet me at the Golden Dragon Restaurant where I was having my solitary bowl of rice and proved to be a most interesting and pleasant man who comes from Manitoba and who remembers Judge Monnin with great affection, because the Judge acted as an adviser in a thesis that he was writing at one time. We had a wide-ranging discussion over many aspects of community life, bilingualism in general, le fait français en Alberta et au Manitoba, and it lasted for about an hour and three quarters. His general opinion is the same as the Mayor's that while he personally would welcome a bilingual district he would not want it to be proclaimed at this time because he thinks that it would split the community. I asked him what he thought about the Mayor's statement that the enrolment in the French language classes was declining and he thought this would be accounted for because of the drop in enrolment generally and he told me that there had been a 33% drop in the grade 1 enrolment between 1970 and 1972 and when I said why was this so, he attributed it to the decline in the birthrate which of course is nationwide. He gave me the example that in the grades 4 in the public school there were 140 students while in the grades 1 there were only 80 students. There are, incidentally, in the public school, four grades 1, two French and two English, and in the French grades 1 the language is taught the maximum possible in Alberta which is all but one hour a day for grades one and two; as you go on up to grade 6 or 7 the amount of teaching in the French language decreases.

In the three systems there are two elementary schools, one Catholic and one Protestant. One Junior High which is Catholic and one Regional High School. I should say that the Protestant school goes from grade 1 to grade 9 under one roof and that it has 500 students as opposed to 1100 in the public school. Of the four school principals, three of them are bilingual and two out of four assistant principals are bilingual. Over 50% of the teachers in the public schools are bilingual although of course not all of them are teaching French or in French. And at the Regional High School about 30% of the teachers are bilingual. The Regional High School also gives classes in Ukrainian and in Cree. Monsieur Boulet takes a multi-cultural approach to his work. He is francophone but feels that you can't push it too hard because the effect is then negative and he, and I think many of the people with whom he works, feel that as this is a multi-cultural community, with a strong Ukrainian element, all contributions should be encouraged and all the groups should learn to work together and that different languages and cultures should be enjoyed for what they are and what they can give to the people who participate. Monsieur Boulet bears out, I suppose you could call it the "western point of view" which tends to stress multi-culturalism rather than biculturalism, in other words, to recognize the situation as it is in the western provinces, particularly in Alberta where the French fact, while it thrives, remains a very small proportion of the total population.

I think it would not be too much to say that the impression I have of the local francophones to whom I have spoken, at this time, (and there is a change here over two years ago, I think,) feel that they do not really need the protection of language rights which would be given them by the proclamation of bilingual districts. They would be happy to have the services, but they do not want to irritate fellow members of their community through a proclamation at this time, in any case. I mentioned that it was most unlikely that any bilingual districts would be proclaimed before at least a year from now. My impression is that with the exception of Monsieur Van Brabant, it would be more acceptable to the people that I spoke to, if the services were offered under either 13 (3) or 9 (2) or whatever section of the Act could be used to recommend services instead of recommending the proclamation of a bilingual district. Monsieur Boulet and I discussed the difficulties that this might give rise to vis-à-vis other parts of the country. Monsieur Boulet asked me if I had spoken to Monsieur Lagassé and I said no I had not spoken to him, I knew who he was and did he think that I should speak to Monsieur Lagassé, would his point of view be very different either from Monsieur Boulet's or from the ones he had expressed to the first Board two years ago? Monsieur Boulet replied that he did not think it would have changed within two years but that I should know that Monsieur Lagassé had an approach similar to his own and that he also favoured a multi-cultural approach rather than a bicultural approach. This does not take away from the French fact necessarily, but simply does not emphasize it at the possible expense of the other cultures in the community.

As a comment on my efforts to cover the proper territory, and see a cross-section of people, I count as a total failure my meeting with the Reeve of the County of St. Paul. We shall see if there is any reaction from him at a later date but there certainly wasn't any today.

I feel, as we discussed at the last general meeting of the Board, that it should not be necessary to see again the large selection of local population, mostly francophone, that the Board saw two years ago. I hope I have selected key people who represent a broad enough section of the population.

In thinking it over I realize I have not actually spoken to an anglophone in St. Paul. How very strange. I suppose I should go and find the President of the local Kiwanis or Rotary, or something like that and find out from him what the anglos think, but I wonder when I am going to have time to do this.

As a postscript to what I dictated last night, I should mention two feelings. One of them is what Monsieur Van Brabant said to me in his office when he was talking about the state of the francophone community. He said, "You know, we are the leaders, we are born leaders". The other thing I should mention is that Monsieur Boulet has been in St. Paul for only 15 months, therefore, his impressions have been gained during this time and are not prejudiced by anything that has gone before. I was checking over

the list of people who attended the meetings held here in St. Paul by the first Board and I can find no person of English mother tongue on their quite considerable list. Everyone they spoke to appears to be of French mother tongue with the exception of two or three people of Ukranian extraction. There are, however, two Counsellors whose mother tongue is English and I will try to find one of them to talk to before I return to Calgary. (I did not do this).

It is now Wednesday night, January 17th, just after 6:00 p.m. and I have returned to the Galaxy Motel in St. Paul after an exhausting day in Bonnyville.

I've had a day full of confusion and I've had a lot of negative reaction and this makes me wonder whether I was wise to come up here on my own, although I made a point of telling the people that I have spoken to today it is an informal visit. Nonetheless, with one exception, the reaction to the idea of a bilingual district being proclaimed in this area is not favourable.

My first call of the day was on the Mayor of Bonnyville, Mr. Bill Odynski. Mr. Odynski is of Ukranian extraction and he was very cautious in his replies to my questions and in questions which he asked of me. I explained the work of the Board and the exact meaning of Federal Bilingual Districts and what it would offer to the area if one were to be proclaimed. The members of the Bonnyville Council, are six in number, two Ukranians and four francophones, plus the Mayor. He gave me another insight into the anti-francophone demonstrations in Bonnyville which were reported in Time Magazine and he also told me that Mayor Collins, the former Mayor of the town, and a francophone lost business as a result of the demonstrations. The Mayor subsequently resigned, I don't know that this was the reason for his resignation because I was also told later in the day that he was in indifferent health and was intending to sell his business and leave Bonnyville in any case.

The reason for the fracas was that the Council recommended that the signs on the town machinery should be printed or placed on the machines in two languages. A very vocal group objected to this. The Mayor did not care to identify the group but later on it was identified for me by Mr. Moquin as being predominantly Ukranian. Another factor which came up again and again during the day, was that the mother tongue figures printed in the Census Bulletin do not accurately reflect the population breakdowns in the area and it appears that there are many people of European extraction who now give their mother tongue as English and that if one looks through the telephone book this becomes fairly evident. The number of what one would call Anglosaxon names is quite small. The Mayor became more relaxed and a little more expansive as we talked but as we had a limited amount of time I was not able to,

shall we say, really get under his skin. After I left him I went to see Mr. Jacques Moquin who is the Superintendent of the Bonnyville schools and he told me that in his opinion the Mayor was a very fair-minded man, very much in touch with his constituents, and able to speak freely with all peoples in the town and had their confidence. I think the incident over the signs was probably exaggerated by the media, certainly the residents of Bonnyville whom I asked about the incident felt that this was so. While trying to be as fair as possible in his survey of the reactions to a proposed bilingual district, the Mayor I think reflected the feeling of the Ukranian ethnic group and I should say also that there are a considerable number of people of Polish descent and Russian descent in the general area who he said would share this point of view that it was not necessary nor wise to encourage one minority or one group of citizens at the expense of others, that it could not be accepted by the community that the francophones should have a language right which the rest of them did not enjoy. This is not something which you can rationalize, I think that we probably all realize that it is basically an emotional reaction, and while one can explain that the Act was not designed to denigrate any other language but mainly to give language rights to one of the two founding peoples of the country, this does not seem sufficient reason to spokesmen of other minorities.

The Mayor was pretty restrained in our conversation and was not forceful in his rejection of a bilingual district for this area, but nonetheless made his point that he would not like to see it.

I left the Mayor, who is in the middle of changing jobs, he used to own a hotel and he sold the hotel and is now setting himself up in the Income Tax consulting business, certainly at a propitious time. I went across the street to call upon Monsieur Jacques Moquin who is the Superintendent of the Bonnyville schools and who was very much in evidence two years ago when the first Board visited the area. I think he had been asked to organize the meetings and one of the first things that he told me after we had introduced ourselves was that he felt that the first Board had committed a political gaff by not getting in touch with more members of the community than they did in fact see. The people that met the first Board two years ago were about 90% francophone. Going down the list I could not find a single anglo name and in fact only two or three Ukranian names. I think perhaps this blew back at Monsieur Moquin, he did not elaborate, but he said to me I am very glad you have been to see the Mayor first.

We had a long and wide-ranging discussion covering everything from the visit of Keith Spicer which left a great impression on the town's people who met him. (But Monsieur Moquin himself I think was a little sad that Mr. Spicer had not been able to promise them anything that would help the francophone community) to education. What Mr. Moquin himself would like to see is a trans-Canada French television network. At the very least, he would like to see the Edmonton French station properly relayed to

Bonnyville. At the end of our conversation, this became very clear. He said "I don't want a bilingual district, that's not going to change anything, but what about the television". He seems to feel that the money which would be spent after bilingual districts were proclaimed could be far better spent enlarging the French language television network coverage.

It was Monsieur Moquin who took me through the Bonnyville section of the telephone book pointing out the dearth of anglosaxon names. In spite of his feeling that he could not see any use in a bilingual district as far as the actual benefit offered to this a francophone community, because in Bonnyville the postmaster is already bilingual and the only other federal office there is the RCMP, I say, in spite of this he obviously is very dedicated to preserving the French fact. We talked about education, and the Bonnyville schools offer what sounds like a very good French programme with French as "première langue" where they teach the maximum allowable in Alberta up to grade 6 and then they have continuing programmes in Junior and Senior high schools. They also have a good oral programme for teaching French as a second language which starts in grade 1 and gives the children half an hour a day. Most of the Ukranian children go to these schools because most of them are Catholics. There is also a course in Ukranian offered in Junior High, and I believe they are also beginning to teach Cree. He has 150 Indian students in grades 1 to 9 but only three at the high school level. I talked with Mr. Moquin for an hour and a half and our discussion was very informative. I should make the point here that Monsieur Moquin was the only person I spoke to in Bonnyville who had met the members of the previous Board. So that I could make some comparison with the attitude of his opposite number in St. Paul, I asked him what he would think of the multi-cultural approach that I noted yesterday, after my conversation with Mr. Boulet of St. Paul. He said that if such a multi-cultural approach would hurt the rights of the francophones he would not support it. He firmly believes in everybody working together, but he also quite obviously believes that the francophone community should get what it is entitled to by law. As far as I know both Monsieur Moquin and his wife have grown up in the region.

I then went to see Mr. Skuba, the Superintendent of the Regional schools for the Municipal District of Bonnyville, but it was nearly lunch time and I could not persuade him to come and have lunch with me so we agreed that we would meet at 1 o'clock. On my way to find a place to eat I decided to drop in at the local branch of the Toronto-Dominion Bank, hoping that I might find an anglophone bank manager, and I was lucky. I had asked a couple of people who they thought I might see in Bonnyville of anglosaxon descent and did not get much of an answer. The bank manager, Mr. Parrish, had only been in Bonnyville since April so his comments are only valuable looked at in the light of this short residence in the community. He has worked in Alberta for most of his career and particularly in communities which are largely Ukranian. He said that here in Bonnyville most of his customers are Ukranian but

of course they all speak English and so do his French customers and this was the way that he looked at it. I very briefly explained the work of the Board and what would be implied by a bilingual district. He too cannot believe the Census figures on the English mother tongue. After a quick lunch I returned to the offices of the Municipal District and spent about an hour with Mr. Skuba who had been in the district for 27 years. He is of Ukranian extraction but said that he would be one of the people whom the Census reports as having English mother tongue because that was all he ever spoke in his house. That's the language he first remembers learning and he can hardly speak Ukranian now although he is able to understand it. His feeling in a nutshell is that the creation of a bilingual district would be a great mistake as this legislation would make second-rate citizens out of all the other minority groups. He went so far as to say that he thought the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism had been a disaster for this area. While he understands that a federal bilingual district would not affect provincial or municipal services, nor would it place any obligation on any citizen to do anything; that this would give the francophone element a boost, if you like, which would drive them to ask for more and more and more at the provincial and the municipal levels. He said that the sign incident was an indication of what might happen to provoke and antagonize and split the community. He has nothing against the promotion of the culture but he feels that it is not necessary to legislate this. He was very outspoken, very frank and very forceful. I said that it was certainly not the spirit of the Act to stir up controversy and to provoke dissention within a community and that it was possible the Act was being misinterpreted or not properly explained.

I gave Mr. Skuba the figures for the whole of Canada hoping that this would give him a little broader base for his reactions. And then feeling slightly buffeted I left him and walked across the hall and introduced myself to Mr. Jules Muller who is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Bonnyville. It had been my intention to drive up to Grand Centre and call on Mr. W.Z. Drake, the Reeve of the Municipal District of Bonnyville and I had telephoned Mr. Drake from Calgary to arrange this. This afternoon it was already half past two and I felt that by the time I got up to Grand Centre and back to St. Paul it would be just too much, so I telephoned the Reeve from his office, made my excuses and we then had a 25-minute conversation about bilingual districts. Mr. Drake has been the Reeve for about 18 years. He was born and grew up in the area. He is a farmer, and he is an anglophone. His reaction to the possibility of a bilingual district for the area was very much the same as Mr. Skuba's although some of his reasons were different. He felt that bilingual districts would slow business down, would not help the area financially and would be a start to increased segregation within the various ethnic groups. He said he would be very reluctant to see a bilingual district here.

Mr. Drake was very interested in the effects which the

creation of a bilingual district would have on local federal civil servants and I promised to send him a copy of Mr. Drury's most recent statement, as I did not think that I should be a go-between between the Treasury Board and himself. He told me that he had francophone neighbours who were very much against the creation of a bilingual district because they said they had come from Quebec to live in the West and while they retained their language on a voluntary basis they did not see the need nor did they wish to have any kind of legislation in this connection. (It is very difficult to explain clearly that nothing is imposed on anyone by the creation of a bilingual district. I think it's an emotional question and you can talk and be as precise and as simple in explaining the details involved and it does not really do very much good). I gave Mr. Drake very much the same figures as I have given Mr. Skuba but I'm not sure that I succeeded in broadening his point of view. I include this remark to indicate that while I am not proselytizing in any way I feel it is necessary to give as clear an explanation as possible and sometimes this may sound as if I am biased towards one side or another. I was very careful not to show any bias during my conversations with the people in Bonnyville. An aside that I might make is that when I introduced myself to Mr. Muller I spoke French. We chatted for a few minutes and he asked me my maiden name. I told him Macintosh, and he looking at my card, he said Macintosh, and Carrothers, and you speak French?

I chatted with Mr. Muller for about an hour. He had not met the members of the first Board. He is also a member of the town Council, as well as having his present job and he is formerly the town clerk for Bonnyville. He has been in the area since 1938. He came from St-Boniface, his brother is the chief of police there and a friend of Judge Monnin and he remembers the Judge quite well himself. Mr. Muller said that when he first came to Bonnyville it was an entirely French town and that he knows today of Polish families who speak French better than they speak English because of this fact. We still have French schools here, he said, that is to say they are French for the little children, but he is not convinced that the young people are very concerned about preserving their language and their culture. He himself is not anti bilingual district. He can't see that it would make very much difference and he does not see why people get excited about it but accepts the fact that in this part of the country they do. He, as a westerner, can sympathize with the attitudes of the other ethnic groups. As far as he is personally concerned he had to learn the language, because he did not speak it at home as a child, although he grew up in St-Boniface and was surrounded by it. His children are bilingual and so he maintains the language on a personal level but again I think he feels that legislation might be overdoing things. I should mention that Mr. Skuba said in his opinion the defeat of the liberal candidate in the federal riding of Athabaska was due largely to backlash against bilingualism. Apparently the liberals fielded a very strong candidate against Dr. Yewchuck and Dr. Yewchuck got in with an increased majority. Mr. Drake, the Reeve, was anxious to see the shape of the proposed bilingual district and so I had the map contained in the Duhamel report of the St.Paul-Bonnyville-

Lac La Biche proposed bilingual district xeroxed and left it for him.

By this time my head was so full that I could hardly hold it up so I took my leave of Mr. Muller and started down the street to the offices of the Bonnyville-Nouvelle hoping to find the publisher and editor, Mr. Carl Muller. Unfortunately Mr. Muller was not in his office but I left a "feuillet d'information" and my card and asked his secretary to give him the message that I would be happy to hear from him, collect, in Calgary, if he had anything to discuss. I made the point that I wanted to get his impressions and reactions to the idea of a bilingual district and told the gal that I did not come to have my visit publicized.

It's about 8:35 in the morning of Thursday and I am standing on the station platform at St. Paul. The sun is just coming up and the rim of the sky is very faintly touched with pink. The landscape is white with grey leafless trees and the odd evergreen, but not very many around here, and it's pretty flat. The train track is lined with grain elevators and the station is not "good old CPR red" but a kind of "dirty CNR grey" stucco. On the other side of the station are oil storage tanks. The temperature is zero, but it's nice and crisp and not unpleasant as long as one does not have to spend the day outside. Walking down here from the Motel I passed a very, very tiny Anglican church and saw with interest that the rector lives in Grand Centre. That's about 70 miles from St. Paul. A little further on was the slightly larger United Church. Here comes the train.....

As an appendix to these notes, I received a telephone call on Saturday afternoon the 20th of January from a Mr. Vic Justic who comes from Bonnyville and who was in Calgary attending the provincial Conservative convention. He was positively vitriolic in his comments and can't wait for more members of the Board to come to Bonnyville so that he can talk to more people and express his opinion that it's a waste of our tax money to have such a thing as a bilingual district. He asked me did I not think that this was so and I told him as gently as I could that really I was not going to express an opinion on the matter, that I was here to give him information and to get information as to his point of view. He had been given my name by Mr. Skuba, the Superintendent of the Regional school district in Bonnyville as a long time resident of the community whose opinions I really should hear.



All members of the Bilingual
Districts Advisory Board

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - DE SECURITE

OTHER FILE - V REFERENCE

1823-180/3

YOUR FILE - V REFERENCE

March 13, 1973

R. Morency

FROM
DE

SUBJECT
OBJET

Meeting with the Premier of Nova Scotia

You will find attached copy of a letter
from the Honourable Gerald A. Regan to Miss Duckworth
and her reply to the Premier.


R. Morency

Enclosed 2



THE PREMIER
HALIFAX

February 15, 1973

Dear Ms. Duckworth:

I am writing concerning your request for a meeting, sometime during the week of March 5 or, March 19 or 20, with me and your Committee members.

I find myself involved in many things at the present time concerning the Legislature and here in my office, and therefore feel that your interests might best be served by your meeting with appropriate Ministers of our Government, here in Halifax, to further discuss the findings to this date of your Committee.

Perhaps you would contact the Honourable Benoit Comeau, Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Public Works, with the view to setting up the above mentioned meeting. After you have met with Mr. Comeau, he could then, at some future date, bring me up to date on your Committee's activities.

With kindest regards and, I hope you will understand my schedule while the House of Assembly is in Session,

Yours very truly,



Gerald A. Regan

Ms. Eleanor Duckworth
Director, Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Atlantic Institute of Education
5244 South Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia

cc:

Hon. Benoit Comeau
Minister of Fisheries and Public Works
Halifax, N.S.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES
DISTRICTS BILINGUES

~~CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENT~~ OTTAWA

TÉL.: 995-7326



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS
ADVISORY BOARD

~~CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENT~~ OTTAWA

TEL.: 995-7326

February 27, 1973

The Honorable Gerald A. Regan
Premier of Nova Scotia
Province House
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dear Mr. Regan:

Thank you for your letter of February 15.

On our part, there is no rush about seeing you during the month of March. I shall relay the information contained in your letter to Dr. Paul Fox, the Chairman of the Federal Advisory Board. We shall try to find another and better time for you, the Honorable Mr. Comeau, and other members of your Government.

Thank you for your interest in the work of this Board.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Duckworth
Eleanor Duckworth
Commissioner
Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board

ED/mr

Dictated by Ms. Duckworth and signed in her absence.



All members of the Bilingual
Districts Advisory Board

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N REFERENCE

1823-180/7

YOUR FILE V REFERENCE

DATE

March 13, 1973

FROM
DE

R. Morency

SUBJECT
OBJET

Meeting with the Premier of Manitoba on April 9, 1973

You will find attached copy of a letter
received by Mr. Justice A.M. Monnin from the
Special Assistant to the Premier of Manitoba
confirming a meeting for 11:30 a.m. on April 9,
1973.


R. Morency

Enclosed

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES
DISTRICTS BILINGUES

~~OTTAWA~~ OTTAWA
TÉL.: 995-7326



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS
ADVISORY BOARD

~~OTTAWA~~ OTTAWA
TEL.: 995-7326

211 Law Courts Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
February 19th, 1973.

Mrs. D. Corney,
Appointment Secretary,
Premier's Office,
204 Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mrs. Corney:

On October 14th last, Professor Paul W. Fox, Chairman of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, wrote Premier Schreyer indicating that the newly constituted Advisory Board was at work and that in due course it would appreciate to consult with the Manitoba Government in regards to any recommendations which may be made towards the possible establishment of federal bilingual districts in Manitoba.

On October 25th last, the Premier wrote to Mr. Fox acknowledging receipt of that letter of October 14th in the following terms:

"I am pleased to be informed that the inquiry is now in hand and that you will be in touch with the Manitoba government in regard to any recommendations the Board may wish to make respecting possible establishment of bilingual districts in Manitoba."

The Chairman and some members of the Advisory Board are now ready to attend upon the Government of Manitoba to discuss some of its tentative suggestions and thereafter to travel further west and attend upon the governments of sister provinces.

Further to telephone conversation with you this morning, I hereby request an appointment for the Chairman and three or four members of the Board for Monday, April 9th, 1973. I realize this will be during the session of the Legislature but all the members will have arrived in Winnipeg on Sunday night, April 8th and would be available for an early morning appointment or at such time of the day that is convenient to the Premier. It is hoped that

the Board can proceed to Saskatchewan Monday evening, April 9th. As soon as the date and the time can be ascertained you might let me know by phone so that I can notify the Board's staff in Ottawa. I may be reached at 7305.

Yours truly,

A. M. Monnin.

AMM:k1

Colonel Morency:

Voici copie d'une lettre expédiée aujourd'hui même à Madame Corney suite à conversation téléphonique avec elle. Au téléphone elle m'a assuré que la date convenait mais il s'agit pour elle de vérifier avec le Premier Ministre et ensuite de confirmer.

A.M.M.

*Noted
Copy sent to Chairman
28 Feb 73*



MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER

WINNIP G
RJC DVB

February 28, 1973

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Monnin,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Room 211, Law Courts Building,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

Dear Justice Monnin:

Thank you for your letter of February 19th addressed to Mrs. D. Corney requesting an appointment for the Chairman and three or four members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board to meet with the Premier on Monday, April 9th.

I wish to confirm that the Premier will be pleased to see you at 11:30 A.M. on April 9th, together with the Chairman and other members of the Board.

Yours sincerely,

Rene Chartier,
Special Assistant
to the Premier

Mayor's Office
Saint John, N. B.
CANADA

March 7, 1973.

Mr. Roland Morency,
Associate Secretary-General,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa K1A OM5

Dear Mr. Morency:

I regret that it was not possible
to meet with you in Saint John on the scheduled
date.

Since I have some suggestions I
wonder if it is possible to re-schedule your
visit or perhaps arrange a brief Ottawa meeting ?

Sincerely,

A. R. W. Lockhart,
MAYOR

L:m



Montréal, 27 février 1973

Honorable François Cloutier
Ministre de l'Éducation et des Affaires culturelles
Hôtel du Gouvernement
Québec

Monsieur le ministre,

Au nom de monsieur William F. Mackey et en mon nom personnel, je vous remercie de votre accueil lors de l'entrevue que nous avons eue avec vous, lundi, le 26 février 1973.

Tel que mentionné, hier, nous apprécions beaucoup recevoir de votre part une lettre faisant état de notre rencontre avec vous.

Dès la prochaine réunion du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues, nous demanderons qu'une approche officielle soit faite auprès du gouvernement du Québec pour qu'une rencontre soit organisée avec vous et d'autres, si vous le jugez nécessaire, lors des sessions dans la province.

Veillez agréer, monsieur le ministre, avec l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments, l'assurance de ma sincère collaboration.

Yvonne R. Raymond, m.s.s.
Membre du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues

/tl

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Notes d'un projet de rencontre avec le gouvernement
du Québec touchant les districts bilingues au
Québec

par William F. Mackey

Après maintes tentatives pour obtenir un rendez-vous avec le gouvernement du Québec pour discuter le nombre et les limites des districts bilingues au Québec, les soussignés représentants, ont pu rencontrer le ministre à qui monsieur Robert Bourassa, Premier ministre du Québec, a bien voulu confier les rapports avec notre Commission. Monsieur François Cloutier, ministre de l'Education et des Affaires culturelles, nous a accordé un bref rendez-vous à Montréal le 26 février 1973 (madame Raymond a dû se présenter seule au bureau du Ministre, le train de monsieur Mackey étant en retard).

L'impression que laisse notre rencontre avec le Ministre peut se résumer ainsi:

1. Le gouvernement du Québec est contre l'implantation de tout district bilingue.
2. La question linguistique est une question essentiellement politique au Québec et le grand public n'y est pas indifférent.
3. Il n'est pas impossible que la question des districts bilingues soit utilisée par certains hommes politiques comme instrument facile dans la lutte traditionnelle entre Québec et Ottawa.

C'est ainsi que l'on acceptera de recevoir les membres de la Commission à Montréal.

Nous avons toutefois l'impression que la publicité que cela entraînera, tout en fournissant un avantage politique aux politiciens québécois, rendra encore plus difficile notre travail au Québec.

Notre Commission a déjà rempli les exigences de la Loi qui nous demande de consulter avec le gouvernement provincial; mais ce n'était pas dans l'intérêt politique du gouvernement du Québec de promouvoir de telles consultations.

Il est de toute évidence que si le gouvernement du Québec, comme nous l'assure le délégué officiel de son Premier ministre, est contre l'implantation de districts bilingues à l'intérieur de son territoire, il est inutile pour nous de nous entretenir avec les autorités provinciales sur les limites possibles de tels districts.

Il sera plus prudent de nous borner aux discussions avec les représentants des minorités en cause, et, après avoir décidé les limites des districts bilingues au Québec, de transmettre nos recommandations par écrit plus commentaires, au Premier ministre du Québec, avec copie conforme au ministre de l'Education.

W.F. Mackey Yvonne Raymond
 Commissaires

Ottawa, Ontario
le 19 mars 1973.

Rapport de l'entrevue avec l'Honorable François Cloutier,
ministre de l'Education et des Affaires culturelles

Le train de monsieur William Mackey étant en retard, j'ai dû me présenter seule au bureau du Ministre; monsieur Mackey m'a rejointe pour les dernières minutes de l'entrevue.

La première question que j'ai posée à monsieur François Cloutier est de lui demander quelle était la position du gouvernement du Québec vis-à-vis la création de districts bilingues. La réponse est simple et précise: le gouvernement du Québec est contre l'implantation de tout district bilingue.

Cette réponse s'explique de la façon suivante: la question linguistique au Québec est une question politique. Le gouvernement du Québec croit qu'il est essentiel qu'il propose pour la province une politique linguistique.

J'ai quand même pu faire valoir à monsieur Cloutier certains avantages que pourrait représenter au Québec la création de districts bilingues.

Monsieur Cloutier me dit son option politique est fédéraliste et qu'il a déjà discuté avec des autorités fédérales de la non-bienvenue de cette loi des langues officielles, du moins pour le Québec.

Il est bien conscient que le Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues devra remettre ses recommandations au gouvernement fédéral et accepte que celui-ci prenne des décisions à ce sujet. Toutefois, la position du Québec demeure inchangée.

Monsieur Cloutier acceptera toutefois de recevoir officiellement les membres de la Commission lors de leur prochaine visite à Montréal. Il compte recevoir une invitation officielle le plus tôt possible.

Yvonne R. Raymond

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mackey', with a stylized, cursive script.

William F. Mackey

/tl

Montréal, 27 février 1973

February 22nd, 1973.

Professor Paul Fox,
Department of Political Economy,
University of Toronto,
100 St. George Street,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Paul,

In response to your letter of October 13, the Hon. David Barrett, Premier of British Columbia, has invited the hon. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education and Hon. Ernest Hall, Provincial Secretary to represent him in consultations between the Provincial Government and members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board.

I am pleased to inform you that Mrs. Dailly and Mr. Hall have agreed to meet with us on Monday, March 12 at 10:30 a.m. in the Executive Chamber.

Yours sincerely,

W. Harry Hickman.

WHH/mc

W. H. Hickman.

c.c.- Hon. Eileen Dailly, Minister of Education.
Hon. Ernest Hall, Provincial Secretary.
Colonel R. Morency, 110 Argyle Street, Ottawa, Ont. ✓

le 20 février 1973

M. Omer Deslauriers
Président
Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario
60 rue Boteler
Ottawa

Monsieur le président,

Au nom du président, le Dr Paul Fox, il me fait plaisir de confirmer par écrit l'invitation de rencontrer le Conseil consultatif des Districts Bilingues à 14 h 30, le vendredi 27 avril 1973, à 110, rue Argyle, Ottawa. Il est entendu que vous pouvez vous faire accompagner de vos principaux collaborateurs.

Il a également été mentionné que vous pourriez vous faire accompagner de quelques représentants de la Fédération des Clubs Sociaux de l'Ontario. Nous le souhaitons vivement.

J'espère, Monsieur le président que vous trouverez ces arrangements satisfaisants. Je vous prie de croire à l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Léopold Lamontagne

② Impossibilité de les rencontrer les 23 & 24 mars -
A.A.



February 28, 1973

The Honourable Richard B. Hatfield,
Premier of the Province of
New Brunswick,
Legislative Building,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Mr. Premier:

On behalf of the Board, I wish to thank you most warmly for the sympathetic reception accorded my colleagues and me during our recent visit to Fredericton to discuss the question of the federal bilingual districts.

We are particularly grateful to you for the generous amount of time you gave us and for the frank and open way in which you discussed some of the sensitive and difficult problems involved in the establishment of bilingual districts.

Your kind hospitality was also most appreciated and we enjoyed the opportunity to extend our conversation over an excellent meal.

I personally wish to thank you for your cooperation and advice and to express my sincere respects.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Fox".

Paul Fox
Chairman

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

March 6, 1973

Mr. J. O'Sullivan,
Chairman,
Cabinet Secretariat,
Government of New Brunswick,
Centennial Building,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Mr. O'Sullivan:

You will recall the meeting the Honourable Richard B. Hatfield held with representatives of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board on Monday, February 26.

At that meeting, the Premier discussed the annual report of the Commissioner of Official Languages, Mr. Keith Spicer, and the hypotheses advanced in the report on the question of bilingual districts, as reported in the media.

In order to dispel the limited view given in the news on this subject, you might find it useful to read that part of the report relating to the bilingual districts entitled "The Bilingual Districts: Better Late than Never, or Not at All?" on pages 26 to 34, and possibly invite the attention of the Premier on this chapter. I am forwarding a copy of the report which you said was not yet available.

Our meeting with the Premier, yourself, Messrs. Martin and Parks was most useful, informative and pleasant.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Roland Morency".

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General

Encl.



All members of the Bilingual
Districts Advisory Board

R. Morency

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N REFERENCE

1823-180/6


YOUR FILE V REFERENCE

March 14, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Reply from the Premier of Ontario

You will find attached copy of the
reply received from the Hon. William G. Davis,
Premier of Ontario in reply to the Chairman's
letter of October 14, 1972.


R. Morency

Attached

The Premier
of Ontario

Parliament Buildings
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario

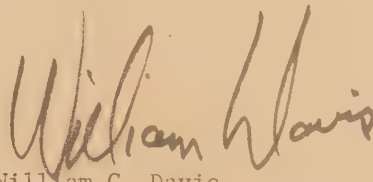
March 6, 1973

Dear Mr. Fox:

I should apologize for the delay in replying to your letter concerning the setting up of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and of your interest in visiting areas in this province in which bilingual districts may be located.

I have asked the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, the Honourable Robert Welch, to undertake the coordination of this Government with your Board. Might I suggest that you contact him for any discussions which you may wish to initiate.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William G. Davis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "William" being more prominent and the last name "Davis" following in a similar style.

William G. Davis

Mr. Paul Fox,
Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Government of Canada,
Ottawa K1A 0M5, Ontario.



Provincial
Secretary for
Social
Development

416/965-6502

Parliament Buildings
North Wing
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario
M7A 1A2

March 16, 1973.

Mr. Paul Fox,
Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Government of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M5.

Dear *M. Fox*

The Premier of Ontario, the Honourable William Davis, has asked me to represent the Province in discussions with your Board concerning Bilingual Districts in Ontario.

Following the Premier's suggestion, I hope that you will contact me shortly with respect to any discussions which may be necessary.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Welch
Robert Welch,
Provincial Secretary.

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A File

FROM
DE R. Morency

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N° REFERENCE

1823-180/1

YOUR FILE V° REFERENCE

March 19, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Telephone call from Mr. Jack Marshall, M.P. for Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe

On Wednesday March 13, 1973, I received a call from Mr. Jack Marshall, the Member of Parliament for Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe representing the Port au Port area of Newfoundland.

Mr. Marshall enquired on the status of the report of the Board, time of submission, progress to date and, in particular, consideration by the Board of the Port au Port area which had been recommended by the first Advisory Board.

I informed Mr. Marshall that the Board had in fact visited the Port au Port area and consulted with Mr. Stagg, MHA for the area, and had yet to meet with the Premier of the province who was not available at the time the Board requested an interview. I also said that a meeting would be arranged eventually with the government of Newfoundland and that the Member of Parliament for the area i.e. himself would be consulted as soon as feasible.

It appears that Mr. Stagg has already communicated with Mr. Marshall and discussed the question of bilingual districts in the Port au Port area. He asked in fact if it would be possible for someone in the federal government to carry out some research on the French history of the area of Port au Port. I told Mr. Marshall that this was not within the purview of the Board to carry out such research in view of the limited time available to produce its report and recommendations to the government but that it was possible for the Board to make some recommendation for the government to encourage research and study of recommended areas. I also suggested that the Secretary of State Department or Canada Council were the best agencies to deal with such programmes.

Mr. Marshall was satisfied of the information given but requested that an opportunity should be given him to meet with representatives of the Board in due course.

R. Morency
R. Morency



March 10, 1973

MEMO TO: All Commissioners
N. Morrison
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

FROM: Eleanor Duckworth

RE: "Principal offices" and "significant demand"

I am very troubled by one aspect of the notion of "principal offices". I am troubled by it particularly in those areas where we might recommend a large bilingual district, which would incorporate quite large stretches where the minority is not represented. Let's take New Brunswick as a case in point. Colonel Morency suggested that by "principal offices" we should understand "all offices". I think it is clear that we cannot do that in any absolute way. It would be unreasonable to expect to have bilingual post office employees in many towns in southern New Brunswick, for example. So, if we have a district like the province of New Brunswick, I think it is clear that we cannot expect bilingual services to be offered in "all offices".

But then we have the renewed question of: how to establish which offices should be bilingual? And that is the question that the formation of the Bilingual Districts was meant to answer. If we have large bilingual districts, with large unilingual areas within them, we must have some other criterion for deciding which offices within those bilingual districts must in fact offer bilingual services. That almost amounts to defining the real bilingual districts within the bilingual district.

...

And to do that, we, ourselves, must revert to some notion of "significant demand", it would seem.

Is there any way that "significant demand" within a bilingual district can be a more workable notion than "significant demand" under 9 (2)? Or, perhaps, in establishing some guidelines for "significant demand" within a bilingual district, might we manage to establish criteria for "significant demand" outside bilingual districts?

Fleanor Duckworth,
Commissioner.

transcription from tape.



MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
À

Aux membres

FROM
DE

Roland Morency

SUBJECT
OBJET

Rencontre avec le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ

OUR FILE N. REFERENCE

1823-180/8

YOUR FILE V. REFERENCE

DATE

le 22 mars 1973

Jeudi, le 22 mars 1973, je me suis entretenu au téléphone avec Doug Spill, Adjoint exécutif du Ministre de la Culture et de la Jeunesse pour la province de Saskatchewan en vue d'une rencontre des membres du Conseil avec le représentant délégué par la Premier ministre de la province.

Monsieur Spill m'informe qu'une rencontre sera possible mardi, le 10 avril 1973 à un endroit et une heure qui nous seront communiqués la semaine prochaine. Les représentants du gouvernement de la province de Saskatchewan seront le Ministre de la Culture et de la Jeunesse, l'Honorable Edwyn Tchorzewski, le Sous-ministre, monsieur Frank Bogdasavich et le Directeur des Affaires culturelles, monsieur Louis Joulet.



DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Answers (to questionnaire) received

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communications
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consumer and Corporate Affairs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Energy, Mines and Resources
* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indian Affairs and Northern Development
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry, Trade and Commerce
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Justice and Attorney-General
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Labour
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Manpower and Immigration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Defence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Health & Welfare (Health)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Health & Welfare (Welfare)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Revenue (Customs & Excise)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Revenue (Taxation)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post Office
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Works
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regional Economic Expansion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Secretary of State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solicitor General
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supply and Services (Supply)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supply and Services (Services)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transport
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Veterans Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Affairs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Penitentiary Service
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Information Canada
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Film Board
<input type="checkbox"/>	National Parole Board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Service Commission
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Statistics Canada
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Canada
* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canada Labour Relations Board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Dairy Commission
<input type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Grain Commission
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Livestock Feed Board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canadian National Railways
<input type="checkbox"/>	Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Defence Research Board
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Farm Credit Corporation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historic Sites & Monuments Board
<input type="checkbox"/>	National Harbours Board
<input type="checkbox"/>	National Museums of Canada
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Research Council
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unemployment Insurance Commission

March 12, 1973

* additional information required

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Outstanding action re areas identified
as potential bilingual districts, as of 21 March 1973

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. Port au Port peninsula

- (1) Consultations with Mr. Jack Marshall MP (P.C.)
for Humber-St. George's-St. Barnabe
Mr. Marshall has requested a meeting with
Board representatives on March 16, 1973
- (2) Consultations with provincial government
- (3) Effects on federal government departments and
agencies
- (4) Final recommendation

b. West Labrador

- (1) Consultations with Mr. W. Rompkey MP (L.) for
Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador
- (2) Consultations with provincial government
- (3) Effects on federal government departments and
agencies
- (4) Final recommendation

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. Egmont

- (1) Consultations with Mr. D. MacDonald MP (P.C.)
for Egmont and the Hon. J.A. MacLean MP (P.C.)
for Malbèque

(2) Consultations with:

Robert Campbell MPP(L)	1st District, Prince County
Kenneth Pridham MPP(PC)	1st District, "
Joshua MacArthur MPP(L)	2nd District "
George Key MPP(PC)	2nd District "
Edward Clark MPP(L)	3rd District "
Keith Harrington MPP(PC)	3rd District "
Robert Schurman MPP(L)	4th District "
Norman Reeves MPP(PC)	4th District "
Alex B. Campbell MPP(L)	5th District "
Claude Ives MPP(PC)	5th District "

(3) Final recommendation

NOVA SCOTIA

a. Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond

- (1) Consultations with local population
- (2) Consultations with Mr. Donald MacInnis MP (PC) for Cape Breton-East Richmond and Hon. Allan MacEachen MP(L) for Cape Breton Highlands-Canso
- (3) Consultations with:

Hon. J. William Gillis MPP(L)	for Antigonish
John Archie MacKenzie MPP(L)	for Inverness
N. James MacLean, M.D. MPP(PC)	for Inverness
Gerald J. Doucet MPP(PC)	for Richmond
- (4) Consultations with provincial government
- (5) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (6) Provisional recommendation
- (7) Final recommendation

b. Digby-Yarmouth

- (1) Consultations with provincial government
- (2) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (3) Final recommendation

c. Pictou

- (1) Provisional consideration

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. New Brunswick province

- (1) Consultations with Mr. A.R.W. Lockhart, Mayor of St. John. The mayor has requested a meeting with Board representatives
- (2) Consultations with MPs of the province
- (3) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (4) Final recommendation

QUEBEC

a. Schefferville

- (1) Acquired rights?
- (2) Consultations with Mr. Gustave Blouin MP(L) for Manicouagan
- (3) Consultations with Mr. Henri-Laurier Coiteux MNA(L) for Duplessis
- (4) Consultations with provincial government
- (5) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (6) Final recommendation

ALBERTA

a. Beaumont

- (1) Provisional consideration

b. Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River

- (1) Consultations with Mr. Paul Yewchuk MP(PC) for Athabasca and Mr. G.W. Baldwin MP(PC) for Peace River
- (2) Consultations with Hon. J.A. Adair MPP(PC) for Peace River and Mr. W. Grant Notley MPP(NDP) for Spirit River-Fairview
- (3) Consultations with provincial government
- (4) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (5) Final recommendation

c. Legal-Morinville-St.Albert

- (1) Consultations with local population
- (2) Consultations with the Hon. Marcel Lambert MP(PC) for Edmonton West, Mr. Dan Hollands MP(PC) for Pembina and Mr. P. Schellenberger MP(PC) for Wetaskiwin
- (3) Consultations with Mr. Ernie Jamison MPP(PC) for St.Albert and the Hon. George Topolnisky MPP(PC) for Redwater-Andrew

- (4) Consultations with the provincial government
- (5) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (6) Final recommendation

d. St. Paul-Bonnyville-Lac La Biche

- (1) Consultations with Mr. Paul Yewchuk MP(PC) for Athabasca, Mr. G.W. Baldwin MP(PC) for Peace River and Mr. Don Mazankowski MP(PC) for Vegreville
- (2) Consultations with Mr. Frank P. Anpleby MPP(PC) for Athabasca, Donald Alfred Hansen MPP(PC) for Bonnyville, Dr. Dan D. Bouvier MPP(SC) for Lac La Biche-McMurray, the Hon. George Topolnisky MPP(PC) for Redwater-Andrew and Allison Ira Fluker MPP(PC) for St. Paul
- (3) Consultations with the provincial government
- (4) Effects on federal government departments and agencies
- (5) Final recommendation

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. Coquitlam

- (1) Consultations with the FCF de CB
- (2) Consultations with the provincial government
- (3) Final recommendation

b. Dawson Creek

- (1) Final recommendation

c. Port Alberni

- (1) Final recommendation

d. Prince George

- (1) Final recommendation

e. Terrace

- (1) Final recommendation

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes of a meeting with the P.E.I. government
representatives in CHARLOTTETOWN and with a group of repre-
sentatives of the Evangeline district in SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

February 19 and 20, 1973

MONDAY, February 19, 1973

Meeting with the P.E.I. government representatives

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman

Ms E.R. Duckworth

A. Savoie

R. Morency, Associate Sec.Gen.

Present from the government:

Honourable Gordon L. Bennett, Minister of Justice

Ron Rice, Registrar, Department of Education

Miss M. Clark, Secretariat Officer.

The Board's representatives met with the Honourable Bennett and his Assistants in the Executive Council Chambers at 10:00 hrs.

Following an introduction by the Chairman on the purpose of the meeting and a handout of the Official Languages Act, Information Sheet and statistics for the province, Miss Duckworth and Mr. Savoie explained the events which made it necessary for the second Board to review the work of the first and reviewed the changes in the population statistics that had occurred since the 1961 Census.

It was pointed out that the reasons which prompted the first Board to recommend Egmont as a bilingual district had not been altered by the latest Census and the Board was considering a similar approach in its Report to the Cabinet. Mr. Bennett readily accepted this proposition and undertook

to present the case to the Premier, adding that he would appreciate receiving a transcript of the understanding. The Chairman accepted to summarize the situation in a letter to Mr. Bennett and a letter was sent on February 27, 1973.

It would appear that the promotion of the tourist industry has done much to change the attitude of the provincial government. In fact, most of the complaints raised by the Minister pointed to the lack of bilingual services available to the French-speaking tourists such as telephone, telegraph, radio and television, particularly outside the Egmont district. One had the clear impression that what is good for the tourist industry is good for P.E.I., and mostly useful for its French-speaking residents.

Meeting with representatives of the Evangeline district

Present from the Board:

Paul Fox, Chairman	A. Savoie
Ms E. Duckworth	R. Morency.

Present from the area:

Charles Gallant, prêtre curé, Baie Egmont, I.P.E.
 Jimmie Doucette, Student, St. Edward, P.E.I.
 W.M. Gallant, M.L.A., Miscouche, P.E.I.
 Leonce Bernard, Manager, Evangeline Credit Union, Wellington, PEI
 J. Albert Gallant, Conseiller, Ministère de l'Education,
 Egmont Baie, I.P.E.
 Jean Buote, ptre, Curé, Wellington, I.P.E.
 Soeur Alida Gaudet, Conseillère d'orientation, Ecole Evangéline,
 Baie Egmont, I.P.E.
 Adélard Gallant, pêcheur, Mont Carmel, I.P.E.
 Léo Arsenault, Surintendant de l'éducation, Abram-Village,
 C.P. 84, I.P.E.
 J. E. Murphy, Publisher, The Journal-Pioneer, Summerside, P.E.I.
 Francis J. McNeill, Superintendent of Schools, Unit 2,
 Summerside, P.E.I.
 Antoine Richard, Animateur culturel, Mont Carmel, I.P.E.
 Jérémie Pineau, professeur de français, 410 Willow Avenue,
 Summerside, P.E.I.

At 3 p.m., the Board's representatives met in Summerside with representatives of the Evangeline region. Prior to this meeting, Mr. Savoie had contacted Mr. Edmond Arsenault

Secretary of the Société St-Thomas d'Aquin advising him of the meeting in Summerside. He was informed of the meeting with the government and the district under consideration to which he gave his entire support. However, Mr. Arsenault did not attend the meeting at Summerside.

Following the usual introduction by the Chairman and members of the Board on the purpose of the visit, the Board's responsibility and the consequences of an area being declared a bilingual district, some time was devoted to the clarification of certain aspects of the Official Languages Act and the federal government implementation of its provisions.

With one or two exceptions, the group seemed shy and content to listen. Finally, Mr. Savoie asked pointedly if they considered Tignish should be included in the district of Egmont or be excluded. It was agreed that Tignish should be included and the Board's previous recommendation should be maintained.

During the discussion, Father Gallant expressed the view the bilingual districts should be declared soonest, including Egmont and hoped the minority population would not have to await another Census. Mr. Leo Arsenault also felt there was some urgency for federal services to be offered in French, at least verbally. It is true that the French population uses the English forms mostly in its dealings with the federal government but the reason is evident that those are the ones with which the population is familiar and it would take a certain time to change this long standing habit.

The federal services in Summerside include: Manpower, Customs, R.C.M.P., postal, Fisheries, Airport, Defence and Agriculture. The National Revenue, Veterans and Unemployment Insurance Commission are located in Charlottetown. The Evangeline district is serviced by two French radio stations and the Moncton T.V. station.

TUESDAY, February 20, 1973

Visit of the Evangeline area

Present from the Board:

Ms E. Duckworth

Mr. R. Morency, Associate Secretary.

On Tuesday morning, Ms Duckworth and Mr. Morency visited the Evangeline area starting at Wellington. They were accompanied by Mr. Antoine Richard, animateur culturel and included a visit of the elementary and the secondary schools of the 5th district which are French schools.

Comments from Mr. Fox, Ms Duckworth and Mr. Savoie may be found as Annexes A, B and C.

Roland Morency,
Associate Secretary General.

Ottawa, Ontario
March 20, 1973.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings with the Prince Edward Island provincial government in Charlottetown and with a representative group of Egmont in Summerside, on February 19, 1973.

by

Paul Fox, Chairman

The Board's team composed of Miss Duckworth, Mr. Savoie, Colonel Morency and myself met with representatives of the Government of Prince Edward Island at 10:00 on Monday, February 19. The Provincial Government was represented by the Honourable Gordon L. Bennett, Mr. Rice, Registrar in the Department of Education, and Miss Clark. We had about an hour with the Provincial representatives.

We outlined the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and mentioned the new statistics that pertained to potential bilingual districts in P.E.I. We received a warm welcome from the provincial representatives and had a good discussion with them. When we said that the Board was considering recommending once again that the Federal Electoral District of Egmont plus a portion of township 17, be included within a federal bilingual district, we were a bit surprised to note that Mr. Bennett made no objection to this proposal since in the last meeting between Board representatives and Mr. Bennett and his advisors in 1970, the provincial government had serious reservations about a similar proposal. Mr. Bennett remarked this time that although the provincial government had not given the matter any great thought yet and had not discussed the issue, he thought that the government would have no objection to the creation of a federal bilingual district in Egmont. In fact, if I recall his phrase correctly, I think he said "The provincial government would look with favour upon such a proposal". This point of view was in such sharp contrast to the point of view that his group had expressed three years ago, that one is lead to speculate upon what the causes of the change in opinion have been. Apparently, the provincial government has moved along in its thinking about bilingual districts and also in its steps to implement its own bilingual services. I suspect that the provincial government which is now tremendously interested in promoting the tourist industry has discovered that it is a positive advantage to getting tourists to have full bilingual services. I mentioned this because Mr. Bennett himself noted that the province was now getting a very large number of tourists from Quebec and that the province was trying to do everything

possible to provide services in French to its visitors. I imagine that provincial thinking on this subject has progressed also since we were last here, simply as a matter of general policy.

Mr. Bennett raised some complaints about the lack of services provided, for instance, in the telephones. Apparently, the local telephone company, which is a subsidiary of Bell, does not have sufficient francophonic operators to permit Quebec tourists to phone to Quebec and other places in French and this lack of French facilities is of concern to the government. He also mentioned the familiar refrain that it is very difficult for visitors or anyone else to get radio and television services from the CBC in French, in certain parts of the Island. It seems that the area of Egmont is reasonably well served but when visitors move out of that area toward Cavendish Beach for example or Charlottetown they find that it is very hard to get such services. Mr. Rice, who is married to an Acadian and wishes to improve his own command of French and to see French prosper in the Island, noted that the lack of these broadcasting facilities in French was a serious disadvantage to certain visitors. Another point that is of interest is that the province is attempting to create regional service centers throughout the Island for its own residents, to provide them with facilities in regard to welfare, agriculture and other matters. The government is concerned in the first instance to provide services in English, of course, but by implication Mr. Bennett indicated that they hoped to provide them in French in as many areas as is feasible. This would seem to be at the moment in the Evangeline district and also in the service center of O'Leary. The Minister did not have a great deal to add on the general subject of bilingual services, but certainly he was not at all opposed to the Federal Government providing bilingual services anywhere in the Island. Mr. Rice, who is in charge of giving out provincial grants for educational services, mentioned that he had had great difficulty, last summer, in getting rid of the \$6,000 that the Federal Government had provided as bursaries for the promotion of the second language. Teachers seemed to be very reluctant to apply for the grants to improve their command of French. They thought, apparently, that there was some catch to receiving such a grant. He thinks, however, that more teachers will apply for such grants, next summer. He mentioned also an interesting point, namely, that a large number of the graduates from the Evangeline district secondary schools go on to the University of Moncton to complete their higher education.

Our interview with the Minister and his staff concluded after one hour. We came away from the meeting with a feeling that if Mr. Bennett was representative of his government there was little doubt that the government would favour the adoption of Egmont electoral district as a potential

federal bilingual district. We could not help but note the change in the government's thinking since members of our Board had last visited the government and the civil servants in P.E.I. two and a half years ago.

In the afternoon at 3:00 p.m. we met in Summerside a fairly large group of Acadians numbering about 15 persons from various parts of the Egmont electoral district region. The group present included a few Anglophones such as Mr. Murphy from the local newspaper and Mr. McNeill, an Inspector of High Schools, I believe.

There was the usual confusion about the Official Languages Act and what had been done since our last report had been presented to the government. Mr. Murphy was under the impression that there was something in the Federal Canada Elections Act requiring bilingual districts because he had found that in the most recent federal election his company had been required to translate all the election literature into French before printing it commercially for the local returning officer. Mr. Morency solved the problem by explaining that Mr. Hamel, the Chief Electoral Officer in Canada had probably jumped the gun on our recommendations and anticipating that the Egmont area would become a bilingual district, he had decided apparently to implement our recommendations without them ever having been made or at any rate acted upon officially. I thought this was a very interesting example of the sort of impact that a Board like ours can have upon public policy. Here we had a case of the rules and regulations in regard to a federal election in the area of Egmont being altered in order to provide services to the minority linguistic group without our Board having had its report acted upon by the government.

The people present seemed rather reluctant to express any views on the subject of a bilingual district, except for the very articulate young Superintendent of Schools whose name escapes me at the moment. He was most perceptive and had a number of questions to ask about French services in, for instance, the CNR and Air Canada.

However, finally, in answer to a direct question from Mr. Savoie, the group expressed pretty much a unanimous view (at any rate a majority view) that a potential bilingual district should include the Tignish area with the Evangeline areas; in short there should be one district, probably the riding of Egmont.

Mr. Savoie and I had to leave to return to our duties at home at this point (4:30 p.m.), but Miss Duckworth and Mr. Morency stayed and were available for further discussion. They also intended to visit the Tignish area personally.

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDNotes on trip to PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDFebruary 19, 1973

by

ELEANOR DUCKWORTHFEBRUARY 19, 1973

On February 19th, we visited with representatives of the Prince Edward Island provincial government, notably Gordon Bennett, Minister of Justice (former Minister of Education). It was a cordial reception. They seemed quite agreeable to the notion of making a bilingual district as recommended by the first Board. To the dismay of Paul, Roland and Adélard, I decided I would like to know what they thought about the inclusion of Tignish. Up until that time we had simply been proposing the large district and asking what they thought about that. But then I explicitly pointed out some of the alternatives, in the interest of finding out what they thought about them. I guess that exemplified my lingering uncertainties about the point of these consultations. So, although I recognized the risk involved in opening the doors of discussion, I decided to do it anyway. As it turned out, they still maintained that they thought the larger district was best. And they pointed out that when they set up regional offices of provincial services, those offices will be at a place that would be outside any possible small bilingual district - one would have to make the whole area bilingual, as the first Board recommended, if the provincial regional offices are to be included. (At the moment, I forget what that town is.)

That afternoon, we went to meet with a group in Summerside. While it was largely francophone, there were a few anglophones, including the publisher of the paper, and one or two others who knew next to no French. That

meeting made the dilemma of minority group "the likeness" very evident. Although the participants were about five to one Francophone, one felt uncomfortable speaking French when one knew that three people did not understand. Nonetheless, quite a bit of the meeting did transpire in French and it turned out alright. On a couple of occasions, anglophones asked questions or made comments that revealed confusion that had been taken care of in French.

One interesting item is that "the last federal election was carried out bilingually". The anglophone newspaper publisher told us that, because his printers had printed things in both languages. That had not seemed to upset anybody. On the other hand, nor did they seem to find it a particularly good idea (I am judging from the newspaper publishers' attitude here). Rather, he simply had accepted the decree that the election documents be bilingual.

Some people from Tignish had been invited to this meeting but none had come. The organizers did not know why.

The next morning, Rolly and I visited some of the Evangeline area. It was a rather hasty courtesy visit. It's worth pointing out though that when Prince Edward Island reorganized its school districts this year - so that the hundreds of school boards are now consolidated into five - four of them are about equal in size and population, but an exception was made for the fifth, so that it would be francophone. It is much smaller than the other four. I find that a rather admirable flexibility on the part of the provincial government. (There seems to be some question, however, about the survival of the high school in this district. There are only 120 students and the feeling is that facilities cannot be provided adequately for them.)

Father Charles Gallant spent some time with us that morning. I was interested in his saying that P.E.I. francophones owed a great debt to Quebec - that Quebec contributed a lot to the strength of their language group, through exchanges and so forth.

transcribed from tape

March 10, 1973.
Ottawa, Ontario.

R A P P O R TCONFIDENTIALVisite des représentants du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues

à

L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD

Quatre représentants du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues, à savoir, Paul Fox, président, Eleonor Duckworth, Roland Morency et Adélard Savoie se sont rendus à l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, le 18 février 1973, pour rencontrer les autorités du gouvernement provincial ainsi qu'un groupe de citoyens représentatifs de la circonscription électorale d'Egmont.

Le Gouvernement

Le Premier ministre Alex B. Campbell avait désigné comme son représentant l'honorable Gordon L. Bennett, ministre de la Justice. C'était d'ailleurs M. Bennett qui représentait le gouvernement lorsque le dernier Conseil consultatif a effectué son travail sur l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. La rencontre eut lieu à 10 heures le lundi 19 février. M. Bennett était accompagné de deux fonctionnaires provinciaux.

Cette rencontre a été très agréable et détendue. Le soussigné avait assisté à la rencontre des membres de l'ancien Conseil avec l'honorable Monsieur Bennett et un groupe de quatre ou cinq fonctionnaires provinciaux. A ce moment-là des représentations très fermes avaient été faites de la part du gouvernement pour que le Conseil se limite à déclarer bilingue le district Evangéline, c'est-à-dire un district scolaire qui groupe le principal noyau de la population française de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Il s'en était suivi une correspondance assez serrée au cours de laquelle je me suis efforcé d'expliquer à M. Bennett les raisons pour lesquelles le Conseil jugeait préférable de déclarer district bilingue toute la circonscription électorale d'Egmont.

Je m'attendais à rencontrer le même type d'arguments au cours de la présente visite. Il n'en fut rien du tout. Le président a fait part à M. Bennett que le présent Conseil considérait encore la circonscription électorale d'Egmont comme district bilingue possible, à moins de recevoir des raisons sérieuses à l'encontre de cette proposition. M. Bennett s'est déclaré tout à fait d'accord avec cette recommandation et même lorsqu'on lui a laissé une excellente ouverture pour nous faire une recommandation différente, il ne s'en est pas prévalu. Il nous a même dit que le gouvernement de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard se proposait de diviser la province en cinq zones régionales pour y dispenser certains services provinciaux à partir d'un point donné.

Dans la circonscription d'Egmont, le village d'O'Leary serait le point central d'où serait desservie cette région. Comme il se trouve dans cette région une bonne proportion de francophones, il est possible que le gouvernement provincial songe à y donner plus de services français et tous les Acadiens de la circonscription d'Egmont bénéficieraient en conséquence de ces services additionnels en langue française. Nous nous sommes donc quittés en excellents termes et il semble bien que si le présent Conseil décide de recommander une autre fois la circonscription électorale d'Egmont comme district bilingue, il ne rencontrera aucune objection de la part du gouvernement de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin

A la suite de notre visite à Monsieur Bennett, j'ai communiqué par téléphone avec M. J. -Edmond Arsenault, secrétaire de la Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, organisme officiel des Acadiens de l'Ile. Je lui ai fait part des résultats de notre visite et de ce que nous pouvions envisager pour l'Ile du Prince-Edouard en fait de district bilingue. M. Arsenault s'est dit tout à fait d'accord et il est certain que nous aurons l'appui de sa Société, advenant une recommandation dans le sens mentionné plus haut.

Les Citoyens

A trois heures de l'après-midi, nous avons une rencontre à Summerside avec un certain nombre de personnes représentant la circonscription d'Egmont. Le groupe comprenait des francophones et des anglophones et des leaders à différents niveaux de la communauté. Sans exception aucune, le groupe était d'accord que la circonscription d'Egmont constituait la meilleure entité géographique possible pour un district bilingue. Nous avons posé une question au sujet de la région de Tignish, c'est-à-dire les Townships no 1 et no 2, où la population française a diminué d'environ 10% depuis le dernier recensement. Les gens de la région ont manifesté une certaine surprise devant une aussi forte réduction et se sont demandé si l'explication ne résidait pas dans la façon différente de formuler les questions. Selon eux, la population française de Tignish n'aurait pas diminué à un rythme aussi alarmant. Cependant lorsqu'on connaît les conditions qui existent dans cette région, je serais davantage porté à faire confiance aux statistiques du recensement.


Le président et moi-même avons quitté l'Ile du Prince-Edouard à la fin de cette réunion puisqu'il fallait être à Moncton en soirée pour que M. Fox prenne son avion en direction de Toronto. Mlle Duckworth et M. Morency ont visité la région le lendemain et feront sans doute un rapport en conséquence.

Recommandation

En ce qui me concerne, je n'ai aucune hésitation à recommander que la circonscription fédérale d'Egmont soit déclarée district bilingue sur l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les raisons qui militent en faveur de cette recommandation sont les suivantes:

1. Elle groupe une population française de 5,690 sur un total de 30,629, c'est-à-dire 18.6%.
2. Elle englobe la vaste majorité des francophones de l'Ile dont le total se chiffre à 7,360.
3. Elle inclut les Acadiens de la région de Tignish où la population francophone était encore de 915 sur 2,790, soit 32.8% dans le Township no 1, même si elle avait accusé un déclin d'environ 10% au cours de la dernière décade; et de 945 sur un total de 2,015, soit 46.9% dans le Township no 2, même si la diminution des francophones atteignait environ 7% depuis le dernier recensement. Cette population est trop isolée pour constituer par elle-même un district bilingue et trop importante pour rester en dehors d'un tel district.
4. La circonscription d'Egmont comprend la ville de Summerside d'où sont donnés à peu près tous les services fédéraux de cette région. Elle inclut également la base militaire de l'aviation.
5. La circonscription électorale d'Egmont est suffisamment grande pour éliminer le concept de ghetto français et anglophones et francophones pourront se déplacer à l'aise à l'intérieur d'une entité géographique d'une étendue considérable.
6. Le gouvernement provincial semble être d'accord avec cette recommandation et elle rencontre également l'assentiment des citoyens que nous avons consultés.

Respectueusement soumis,


Adélard Savoie
Commissaire

le 12 mars 1973

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Notes au sujet de consultations tenues
à FREDERICTON, N.-B., les 25 et 26 février, 1973.

Suite aux démarches faites par monsieur A. Savoie, l'honorable Richard Hatfield acceptait de recevoir une délégation du Conseil lundi, le 26 février 1973 pour examiner la question des districts bilingues dans la province.

A l'occasion de cette même visite au Nouveau-Brunswick, les membres du Conseil se devaient de rencontrer monsieur R.T. Kirkpatrick de l'Union canadienne des Employés des Transports, à Saint John, celui-ci en ayant fait la demande dans une lettre qu'il adressait au Conseil le 23 juillet, 1972.

En raison de leur présence à Fredericton et Saint John, des visites de courtoisie avaient été prévues auprès des maires de ces deux villes importantes. Néanmoins, pour parer à toute impression discriminatoire à l'égard des autres municipalités et cités qui toutes ne pouvaient être consultées, il fut décidé d'inviter monsieur Kirkpatrick de Saint John à rencontrer les membres du Conseil à Fredericton et d'abandonner la visite au maire de Saint John.

Le Conseil était représenté par le Président, monsieur Paul Fox, madame A.W.R. Carrothers, mademoiselle E. Duckworth, monsieur A. Savoie, monsieur L. Lamontagne et R. Morency, secrétaire-général associé. Les observations personnelles des membres se trouvent aux Annexes B, C, D et E.

DIMANCHE, le 25 février 1973

La délégation du Conseil a accueilli monsieur Kirkpatrick et son épouse au Condor Motor Inn à Fredericton à 1900 heures. Ce dernier présenta au Conseil un document exposant la position prise par l'Union canadienne des Employés des Transports, Alliance de la Fonction publique du Canada, dont il est le premier vice-président national. (Voir copie de cet exposé Annexe A).

L'Union se questionne sur la légalité de toute la province du Nouveau-Brunswick devenant un district bilingue et plus spécifiquement, les régions de Fredericton et Saint John où le critère de 10% n'est pas atteint. Les dispositions prises par le ministère des Transports auraient pour effet de retarder ou même d'empêcher l'avancement des employés unilingues anglophones.

A la suite de cet exposé, le président s'est attardé à expliciter la Loi des Langues Officielles, le rôle du Conseil, le mandat du Commissaire aux Langues officielles et enfin, les directives récentes du gouvernement sur la mise en oeuvre des programmes de bilinguisme dans la fonction publique. Monsieur Kirkpatrick admit que son exposé avait été préparé avant la proclamation de ces nouvelles directives gouvernementales et que les circonstances des fonctionnaires étaient maintenant très différentes.

LUNDI, le 26 février 1973

A 11:45 heures, l'honorable Richard Hatfield recevait les représentants du Conseil en présence de ses aides, messieurs Jim O'Sullivan, président du Secrétariat du Cabinet, Norman Martin du même Secrétariat et monsieur Parks, Adjoint exécutif du Premier Ministre.

Le Premier Ministre invita le président à soumettre la cause et les propositions du Conseil après quoi il exprima son malaise face à l'inaction du gouvernement fédéral à la suite des recommandations du premier Conseil et de l'embarras croissant de son gouvernement à poursuivre ses propres politiques de bilinguisme provinciales.

Le rapport annuel du Commissaire aux Langues officielles a contribué davantage à une situation déjà précaire en émettant des doutes sur la logique des districts bilingues. Monsieur Hatfield désire vivement que le rapport du Conseil traite des hypothèses émises par monsieur Spicer d'une façon non équivoque.

Sur un autre point, le ministre se dit anxieux de voir au rapport un énoncé à l'effet qu'un district bilingue ne veut pas dire que tous les fonctionnaires se doivent d'être bilingues. Cette fausse interprétation serait à la base des difficultés rencontrées à Moncton où les cheminots se sont vus bousculés de leur situation traditionnellement héréditaire par des besoins bilingues excessifs.

Dans son application de la loi provinciale, le gouvernement tend à dispenser les services dans les deux langues officielles là où les besoins se font sentir. (Ceci n'explique pas toutefois qui ou comment on décide et s'écarte du principe de l'offre. C'est la même énigme de la "demande importante").

En ce qui touche la position de son gouvernement à l'endroit du Nouveau-Brunswick, le Premier Ministre dit choisir l'alternative de créer la province entière district bilingue fédéral. Ce choix n'est pas sans écueil mais il lui semble encore préférable au morcellement. L'attitude du Québec à l'égard des langues officielles semble devoir influencer sur celle de la population et du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick.

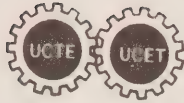
Rencontre à l'Hôtel de Ville à Fredericton

En après-midi, vers quinze heures, en l'absence du maire J.W. Bird, les membres du Conseil rencontraient monsieur H.L. McFee, pro-maire de la cité de Fredericton et monsieur John C. Robison, administrateur.

Après un exposé rapide du but de la visite et du travail du Conseil, monsieur Robison a exprimé l'avis que Fredericton, en tant que capitale d'une province bilingue, devrait être incluse dans un district bilingue fédéral et cette proposition reçut l'appui sans réserve du pro-maire.

Roland Morency,
Secrétaire général adjoint.

Ottawa, Ont.
le 15 mars 1973.



UNION OF CANADIAN TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES / UNION CANADIENNE DES EMPLOYÉS DES TRANSPORTS
Public Service Alliance of Canada Alliance de la Fonction Publique du Canada

BRIEF OF BILINGUAL DISTRICTS IN SAINT JOHN & FREDERICTON

My reasons for presenting this brief, is that some unilingual English employess of the Canadian Government have been denied promotions due to bilingual requirements.

This right was denied due to the Public Service Commission delegating authority to Departments allowing them to determine what positions are to be bilingual. In past cases the Departments were applying the first Bilingual District Advisory Boards recommendation, that all New Brunswick be designated as a bilingual district.

On one appeal in which I presented an employee. The Departments representative advised me that his Department had intended having bilingual positions right across Canada. My question why? The reply was that a quota set by the Public Service Commissions must be met by 1975. Requirement of the position was not to be considered.

It is my interpretation that the first Bilingual District Advisory Board's recommendation concerning this area, was not within the confines of the Official Language Act. Namely Section 13 (2) and (3) were not applied in the proper context.

Find attached facts from Statistics Canada, showing the percentage of Mother Tongue French in these areas.

1. Percentage lower than the requirement of Section 13 (2) (b) of the Official Language Act.
2. It was not customary to have bilingual services available in these areas prior to the passing of the Official Language Act. Section 13 (3).
3. The combined area of Saint John and Fredericton and outlying communities comprise of one fifth of the population of New Brunswick, therefore how could consideration be given into making it bilingual.

*Received
February 25, 1973
in Fredericton, N.B.*

A survey of Government Departments in Saint John was conducted during the past month. These Departments were asked, how many requests has been received by phone or correspondence services in the French language. The results as follows:

1. Ministry of Transport Saint John Airport - Nil
2. Ministry of Transport Marine Services
Base Saint John, N.B. - Nil
3. Department of Communications, Saint John - Nil
4. Customs Office, Saint John, N.B. - Nil
5. Taxation Office, Saint John, N.B. - Nil
6. Department of Veterans Affairs, Saint
John, N.B. - Nil

Other Departments were contacted without results. This further proves that Bilingual Requirements in Saint John is not necessary.

I am concerned in the latest Public Service Commissions regulation of February 5th., 1973. This states that present positions designated, shall still be considered as bilingual.

I agree with Mr. Spicer's suggestion of setting up language-service centers in Saint John and Fredericton. This would serve the French minority in both these areas, but would not restrict promotions of present English speaking employees.

Further to Public Service Commission's Bulletin of February 5th. Present positions that had been designated as bilingual should be reassessed as to the bilingual requirements. If not then unnecessary tax payers monies will be spent for language courses. This I consider a waste of public funds.

It is not my intention to give the board an impression I am anti bilingual or anti Francophone. However it is my intention to try and give all unilingual employees in the Public Service the rights they deserve.

It is my fondest hope that the board will give this brief serious consideration and the decision will benefit all Public Servants of this great country.

Respectively submitted,

A.T. Kirkpatrick

A.T. Kirkpatrick
1st National Vice-President
Union of Canadian Transport
Employees
Public Service Alliance of
Canada.

N B Pop. 654 557.404 1971

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Ottawa

OUR FILE NO.: 001624
YOUR FILE NO.: 1st 5-2-73

February 13, 1973.

Union of Canadian Transport Employees,
Public Service Alliance of Canada,
R.T. Kirkpatrick, 1st National Vice-President,
571 Westmorland Road,
Saint John, New Brunswick.

Dear Mr Kirkpatrick:

Subject: Your letter dated Feb 5, 1973; re: Pop data by Mother Tongue for
Saint John and Fredericton.

This is to acknowledge receipt of your request for Census Information. The
present status of your request is indicated below:

- ☒ Requested information/documentation is attached.
- ☐ Requested information is being prepared for you. Please allow _____
weeks for receipt.
- ☐ The information you requested has not been obtained during the Census.
Your request has been routed to _____
- ☐ Your request lacked sufficient detail for further processing, please supply
us with the following additional information:

- ☐ Cost/time estimate is in preparation and will be sent for your approval.
- ☐ Cost/time estimate is attached for your approval.
- ☐ Requested information will be available on or around _____
- ☐ Please submit your request again at the date shown.
- ☐ Your request will be filled when the information is available.

Please refer to our file number, above, on all correspondence on this matter.

Yours truly,

Michael Whalen

Michael Whalen
User Inquiry Service
Census Division
K1A 0T7

	/TOTAL/	/FRENCH/	/%/
Saint John CMA	106,745	7,450	- 6.9%
Saint John city	89,040	6,925	- 7.8%
Fredericton city	24,255	1,450	- 5.9%

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDReport on visit to Fredericton, New Brunswickon February 25 and 26, 1973

by

Paul Fox

At the request of Mr. R.T, Kirkpatrick, first National Vice-President of the Union of Canadian Transport Employees, Public Service Alliance of Canada, St.John, New Brunswick, we held a meeting with Mr. Kirkpatrick in the motel in which we were staying at seven o'clock on Sunday evening.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a brief to the Board to which he spoke orally. The written brief will be copied and made available to the members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board.

The substance of Mr. Kirkpatrick's submission was that he was questioning whether the creation of a federal bilingual district in the region of Saint John would not prejudice the rights of anglophones to employment in that area in the government service. He took as an example of the problem a case which had arisen some months ago following the preparation and presentation of the first Board's report. An employee for whom Mr. Kirkpatrick's Union was responsible had not got a promotion to which she believed she was entitled because, according to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the job had been advertised as a bilingual job and the woman applying was not bilingual. Both the woman and Mr. Kirkpatrick felt that this particular job for which she was applying did not require the employment of a bilingual person. Hence, they had entered into grievance proceedings but the grievance had not been sustained. The members of the Board present at the meeting with Mr. Kirkpatrick suggested that even though

the occasion was now sometime past, he could still lodge a complaint with the Language Commissioner if he felt that the employee had been ill-treated. Second, it was pointed out that the new regulations that had been issued by the Treasury Board some weeks ago would protect an employee such as this person in future circumstances which were similar to the one she had encountered. After some discussion, Mr. Kirkpatrick accepted the point of view put forward by the Board although clearly he still felt that services of a bilingual nature were being provided by the federal government in places where there was not complete demand for them. It was pointed out to him that the services might be needed in the future when persons of french maternal tongue learned that they could secure services in their own language. He was informed that often such persons of the minority tongue did not attempt to use their own language with the civil service because they had never had any experience in the past in which they could use their own language.

After an extended period of discussion and hospitality provided by one member of the Board and not at government's expense, Mr. Kirkpatrick and his wife left some two hours later in considerably better frame of mind than that in which he had arrived.

On Monday morning, we assembled in the antechamber to the Premier's office in the new provincial government Centennial Building. After three quarters of an hour's delay, the Premir came out to meet us and invited us to join him in consultation in the Cabinet Room accompanied with three of his provincial officials.

Premier Hatfield began, following the Chairman's introductory remarks, by expressing considerable discomfort

with the policy that had been pursued by the federal government in relation to the implementation of our first Board's report. He said that he wished that somebody would get the federal government to take a good hard look to see what they were doing. He felt that the federal government was making his life very difficult by delaying the implementation of the federal bilingual district or districts in the New Brunswick area. Clearly Mr. Hatfield feels that he is pressed by critics of the bilingual policies of his own government and that he is encountering considerable difficulty that he might not otherwise encounter because the federal government has failed thus far to implement any recommendations for federal bilingual districts. He also mentioned that the Spicer remarks in the Language Commissioner's most recent annual report had influenced a number of people and encouraged them to believe that bilingual districts may not be necessary. He said that "you people keep coming down here to consult with me but nothing seems to happen". He also felt that someone should reply to the remarks made by Mr. Spicer about bilingual districts. Mr. Morency explained that the Board did not wish to reply at this time. I mentioned that I thought quite likely that the Board would see fit to make some reply in its Report.

Premier Hatfield spoke at some length and made a number of other remarks. He said for instance that he thought that if Quebec were not to be recommended as a bilingual district by our Board, it would be difficult for many people in New Brunswick to accept New Brunswick as a bilingual district. He also pointed out that many people had argued that it was necessary for New Brunswick to be a bilingual province and presumably a federal bilingual

district in order to keep "Quebec happy and in Confederation". I intervened to suggest that although this was a practical argument, it was not perhaps the fairest ground on which to argue the case of bilingualism. I suggested that it might be better in the long run to take the higher ground and to argue the case of bilingualism on the basis of natural justice and fairness to francophones in Canada.

The Premier said that it will have to be spelled out clearly in our Report that every federal job in New Brunswick is not going to go to a bilingual person. He expressed the opinion twice that a good deal of the animosity that had arisen in Moncton sprang from the hiring practices of the C.N.R. Previously, persons had secured employment in the C.N.R. in Moncton almost as a family right when sons secured jobs in the railway on the basis of their fathers having been employed in the railway. The introduction of bilingualism into these hiring practices had disturbed a number of people in Moncton. Later, he added the view that Anglo-Saxons would have to be reassured in our Report that they were going to be able to get jobs still in the federal public service in Saint John. This was reminiscent, of course, of the fears and criticisms given by Mr. Kirkpatrick on Sunday night.

Premier Hatfield also noted that New Brunswick does not follow the bilingual hiring policies that the federal government has pursued recently up to the point of Mr. Drury's most recent statement on the subject of employment. Mr. Hatfield noted that the New Brunswick government has taken the view that where needs exist the government will try to service them. This means that when there is a need, for instance, to provide welfare services in French in northern New Brunswick, the^{SS} services are provided in French.

We noted that this was similar to the approach taken by Mayor Benoit in Ottawa. It is my view that our final Report should probably include this point somewhere in its text, just as it might well include reference to some of the other points that Premier Hatfield made. Although it is a bit of a digression at this point, I wish to suggest to my colleagues on the Board that we might look forward to our report being more than merely a formal statement about the boundaries of bilingual districts. We might take the opportunity of using our report to discuss some of the major public issues that arise from the passage of the Official Languages Act and the attempt to pursue bilingualism in the federal public service. We have the opportunity in our report to comment on a number of issues and to make suggestions for the improvement of the public services rendered to the citizens of Canada. I think it would be advisable for us to consider that our Report might make progress in the direction of commenting on some aspects of bilingualism in general.

Premier Hatfield said that the government of New Brunswick was faced with two alternatives, namely the choice between advising us that all of New Brunswick be made one bilingual district or that a number of bilingual districts be created in New Brunswick, presumably in those areas which are predominantly francophonic. He said that either choice was fraught with difficulties but that on the whole, the choice that favored the entire province be declared a bilingual district was preferable. He said that on balance he had not changed his view and that New Brunswick, in his opinion, should be a bilingual district for the purposes of federal services. It was quite apparent

to me that he felt that the provincial government would be let down and that it would be more difficult for it to continue to implement its Official Languages Act if the federal government did not declare New Brunswick a federal bilingual district and if that move did not occur soon.

At three o'clock, we visited City Hall to meet with the Deputy Mayor, Mr. McFee and the City Administrator, Mr. John C. Robison. We explained our purpose in coming to visit the representatives of the city government and noted that we were making a courtesy call but that we would be very pleased to have from them any expression of opinion they wished to give us on the matter of our work. Mr. Robison was quick to point out voluntarily that he believed that Fredericton should be included in any bilingual district proclaimed by the federal government. He gave as his reason the view that it would be inconceivable if the capital of the province were not included in a federal bilingual district when the province itself had an Official Languages Act which provided for bilingualism. We pointed out that Fredericton did not have a population of 10% of French maternal tongue but that we were inclined to agree with him and therefore the Board had considered the possibility of the entire province being created as a bilingual district. Mr. Robison agreed with this particular view. Mr. McFee, who is also the Secretary to the School Board in Fredericton, expressed a similar point of view. We had a brief exchange on the subject of French schools in Fredericton and heard something of the problems that the School Board had encountered and was encountering in trying to provide schools in the French language. However, it is clear that the School Board is making every effort to provide reasonable educational facilities in French for those

VISITE A FREDERICTON, N.-B.

les 25-26 février 1973

1. La première rencontre eut lieu le dimanche soir avec M. R.T. Kirkpatrick, 1er Président national de l'Union canadienne des employés des transports. Cet échange de vues a été enregistré et il serait inutile de le résumer ici. Je tiens pourtant à souligner qu'il a été très fructueux en ce qu'il a fait disparaître un certain nombre de préjugés et qu'il a donné à notre interlocuteur des garanties qui l'ont pleinement rassuré. La leçon que j'en tire c'est qu'il y aurait des avantages certains pour l'Etat à expliquer mieux et davantage sa politique de bilinguisme.
2. La deuxième rencontre eut lieu vers 11 heures au bureau de Premier ministre Hathfield accompagné de trois de ses adjoints exécutifs. L'entrevue a été des plus cordiale et la discussion engagée sur le cas du Nouveau-Brunswick a fait ressortir principalement:
 - a) Que le gouvernement actuel est toujours en faveur de la proposition que la province du Nouveau-Brunswick soit déclarée bilingue, même si cette attitude sera assez difficile à défendre.
 - b) Que le rapport Spicer complique davantage une situation déjà difficile.
 - c) Que la politique relative aux districts bilingues traîne en longueur, ce qui n'aide pas à la faire accepter par le public.
 - d) Que certaines raisons qu'on a présentées en sa faveur, par ex. garder le Québec au sein de la Confédération, ne sont pas valables.
- La discussion s'est poursuivie au cours d'une réception et d'un déjeuner offerts au Conseil par le Premier ministre.
3. La troisième visite eut lieu à l'Hôtel de ville de Fredericton où les membres du Conseil ont rencontré le pro-maire et son adjoint. Ces deux hauts-fonctionnaires municipaux ont montré beaucoup d'intérêt pour le travail du Conseil. Ils se disent en faveur de districts bilingues incluant la capitale du Nouveau-Brunswick qui est déjà pourvue d'écoles élémentaires et secondaires françaises.

Les préparatifs du voyage et du séjour ont été excellents et je tiens à en féliciter le Colonel Morency ainsi que le Président Savoie.

Therese Savoie

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on visit to NEW BRUNSWICKFebruary 26, 1973

by

ELEANOR DUCKWORTHFEBRUARY 26, 1973

On February 26th, we met with Premier Hatfield of New Brunswick. He wanted to let us know how disappointed he was in Spicer's statement and in the fact there was no response to it in support of bilingual districts. He wanted the federal government to make up its mind and he pointed out how difficult it made their position in New Brunswick. Apparently the Languages Act of New Brunswick can be repealed at a moment's notice, if pressures get strong enough.

He wanted us to understand that New Brunswick was still in favour of the idea of being a federal bilingual district for the whole province but he pointed out that would be more difficult to make accepted if Quebec is not also a bilingual province and yet, he said he thought it would be more acceptable to make the whole province bilingual than to cut it up. He thought that cutting it up could'nt help being arbitrary in some respects. So, in brief, though it is now harder than it was before to get support for the idea of the whole province being a federal bilingual district, it is still a better solution than to make bilingual districts within the province.

The province has not adopted any norms or guidelines or timetables in activating its Official Languages Act so it is not running into much opposition in its implementation. (On the other hand, I do not know to what degree it is successfully implemented).

February 26, 1973 - NEW BRUNSWICK

Premier Hatfield thought that the troubles in Moncton stemmed from C.N.R. hiring policies. That traditionally, employment was a family matter and then the C.N.R. started looking for bilingual employees which angered traditional C.N.R. families and their friends.

In the afternoon, we saw city officials. They seemed quite genuine in their wish to accommodate the increasing number of French-speaking residents joining the civil service ranks in Fredericton.

March 10, 1973.

R A P P O R TVisite des représentants du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues

à

FREDERICTON, N. -B.

Six représentants du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues, à savoir, Paul Fox, président, Jane Carrothers, Eleonor Dickworth, Léopold Lamontagne, Roland Morency et Adélarde Savoie se sont rendus à Fredericton, le dimanche 25 février, en vue d'une rencontre avec le Premier ministre du Nouveau-Brunswick, l'honorable Richard Hatfield, rencontre cédulée pour le lundi 26 février 1973, à 11 heures.

Etant donné l'existence de la Loi sur les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick et le fait que la décision du Conseil dépendrait dans une large mesure de l'attitude du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick, il avait été décidé que les représentants du Conseil ne se rendraient qu'à Fredericton, capitale provinciale, et dans aucune autre localité. C'est la raison pour laquelle la visite que nous avions cédulée à Saint-Jean afin d'y rencontrer M. R. D. Kirkpatrick, premier vice-président national de l'Union canadienne des employés du transport, a été annulée et que M. Kirkpatrick a été invité à venir à Fredericton afin de faire part de ses griefs aux représentants du Conseil. Cette rencontre a donc eu lieu le dimanche soir 25 février.

Union Canadienne des Employés du Transport

M. Kirkpatrick nous a fait lecture d'un mémoire dont il a laissé copie à M. Morency. Ce mémoire faisait état du fait qu'il n'y avait aucune raison pour un district bilingue dans la région de Fredericton et de Saint-Jean et que la création d'un tel district pouvait avoir des effets néfastes sur l'avenir des employés unilingues anglophones du gouvernement fédéral. En d'autres mots, comme mandataire d'une association d'employés, M. Kirkpatrick songeait surtout à protéger la sécurité d'emplois des personnes qu'il représentait.

Après une discussion d'environ deux heures, qui a été d'ailleurs fort amicale, M. Kirkpatrick a admis que les dernières déclarations de M. Drury au sujet du statut des employés unilingues anglophones apportaient à la situation un éclairage nouveau et que si la politique énoncée avait existée une année plus tôt, il n'aurait probablement pas demandé une rencontre avec notre Conseil.

Il a admis n'avoir aucune objection de principe à ce que la ville de Saint-Jean, comme principal centre industriel, et la ville de Fredericton, comme capitale provinciale,

fassent partie d'un district bilingue qui engloberait toute la province. Il a reconnu que le bilinguisme pouvait avoir des avantages marqués, même pour la ville de Saint-Jean, qui a été grandement favorisée par son attitude ouverte à l'endroit du bilinguisme, dans ses démarches en vue d'obtenir les Jeux d'été de 1977. En résumé, la rencontre avec M. Kirkpatrick a été très bénéfique; il nous a quittés en excellents termes et je n'anticipe pas d'obstruction de son Association contre une recommandation qui ferait de tout le Nouveau-Brunswick un district bilingue.

L'honorable Richard Hatfield

Notre rencontre avec le Premier ministre Hatfield a eu lieu à 11h30, le 26 février, et elle a duré environ 90 minutes. M. Hatfield était accompagné de quelques-uns de ses principaux aviseurs, entre autres M. Park, son secrétaire particulier, ainsi que M. James O'Sullivan et M. Normand Martin, du Secrétariat du Cabinet provincial. A la fin de la rencontre, le Premier ministre nous a reçus à dîner à l'Hôtel Lord Beaverbrook et les échanges se sont poursuivis de façon moins formelle.

La discussion avec M. Hatfield a été très franche et très ouverte. Il a d'abord déploré les hésitations et le manque d'action du gouvernement fédéral. C'est au moins la troisième fois que les autorités du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick sont pressenties au sujet des districts bilingues et rien de concret n'a encore été fait. Il a également déploré les récentes déclarations parues dans le Rapport de M. Keith Spicer, commissaire aux langues, et surtout la publicité très néfaste que certaines déclarations avaient obtenue dans la presse, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les districts bilingues et l'enseignement du français. M. Hatfield aurait souhaité lire une réponse appropriée aux propos de M. Spicer.

Le Premier ministre est également inquiet de l'attitude du Québec vis-à-vis les districts bilingues. Si cette province n'accorde pas au concept de district bilingue l'importance qu'il mérite, cela rend la tâche beaucoup plus difficile aux autres provinces du Canada, y compris le Nouveau-Brunswick. D'ailleurs, si le Nouveau-Brunswick est la seule province au pays à être désignée globalement comme district bilingue, M. Hatfield reconnaît déjà que sa tâche sera extrêmement difficile et qu'il aura fort à faire pour défendre sa position, puisqu'il y a des extrémistes au Nouveau-Brunswick comme partout ailleurs.

Toutefois, M. Hatfield reste convaincu du bien fondé du bilinguisme et il est prêt à maintenir sa position précédente, c'est-à-dire que tout le Nouveau-Brunswick soit déclaré district bilingue pour les fins du gouvernement fédéral. Il souhaite cependant que les responsables de la Fonction publique fassent preuve de jugement et de discernement en distribuant les positions et en accordant des promotions dans des régions qui sont complètement unilingues anglaises. Autrement, des erreurs de jugement dans ce domaine pourraient entraîner des protestations et des remous dont la province peut fort bien se passer.

M. Hatfield nous a donc dit avant de nous quitter que nous obtenions ce que nous étions venus chercher à Fredericton, c'est-à-dire l'approbation de son gouvernement pour que tout le Nouveau-Brunswick soit déclaré district bilingue. Il n'est peut-être pas inutile de souligner que tous les membres du Conseil présent ont reconnu non seulement la largeur de vue mais aussi le courage de M. Hatfield dans la conjoncture politique actuelle.

L' Hôtel de Ville

Au cours de l'après-midi, nous nous sommes rendus faire une visite de courtoisie à l'Hôtel de ville de Fredericton. En l'absence du maire J. W. Bird, nous avons été reçus d'abord par un haut fonctionnaire municipal qui a été ensuite remplacé par le pro-maire, M. A. L. McFee. Les deux nous ont très bien accueillis, ont posé plusieurs questions sur la portée d'un district bilingue et ont fait état de l'intérêt de la ville de Fredericton dans ce concept, puisque Fredericton est la capitale d'une province qui est officiellement bilingue.

La capitale a donc des responsabilités spéciales à cause de cette situation et les conseillers municipaux en sont bien conscients. La population francophone de Fredericton ne forme pas encore 10% de la population mais elle a quand même augmenté de 749 à 1,445, passant de 3.8% en 1961 à 6% en 1971. L'on reconnaît également que la ville de Fredericton doit donner certains services en français, par exemple, dans le domaine scolaire, si l'on veut attirer dans la capitale des fonctionnaires francophones qui puissent s'y établir et se sentir chez-eux. Bref, il y a donc dans la ville de Fredericton une ouverture d'esprit à l'endroit du bilinguisme.

Recommandation

Je recommande donc que toute la province du Nouveau-Brunswick soit déclarée district bilingue, en prenant pour le faire les précautions légales requises.

Les raisons qui militent en faveur de cette recommandation sont les suivantes:

1. La province du Nouveau-Brunswick est la seule qui, par un vote unanime de son Assemblée législative, s'est donnée en 1969 une Loi des langues officielles déclarant que "Sous toutes réserves prévues par la présente loi, l'anglais et le français

a) sont les langues officielles au Nouveau-Brunswick pour toutes les fins relevant de la compétence de la législature du Nouveau-Brunswick ; et

b) bénéficient d'un statut équivalent de droit et de privilège, lorsqu'ils sont employés aux fins visées à l'alinéa (a)."

2. Cette Loi votée en 1969 a été précédée d'un "papier blanc" sur la politique linguistique du gouvernement, lequel avait été distribué en 1968 et avait fait l'objet d'études poussées et de débats prolongés avant l'acceptation de la Loi. On peut mentionner également que cette Loi fut votée par un gouvernement libéral ayant à sa tête un premier ministre acadien catholique et qu'elle a été par la suite appuyée et appliquée dans une mesure comparable par le gouvernement actuel qui est conservateur et qui est dirigé par un premier ministre anglo-protestant.

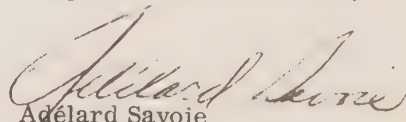
3. La province du Nouveau-Brunswick est celle où la proportion majorité/minorité est la plus balancée au Canada, étant de 64.7% anglophone et de 34% francophone.

4. Il serait inconcevable que le gouvernement fédéral fasse moins dans le domaine du bilinguisme au Nouveau-Brunswick que la province a voulu faire pour elle-même. En d'autres mots, il serait inacceptable que le gouvernement fédéral déclare district bilingue la moitié nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick allant de Moncton à Edmundston, tandis que la moitié sud-ouest serait considérée comme district unilingue anglais.

5. Il est extrêmement important que Fredericton, capitale du Nouveau-Brunswick, et Saint-Jean, principal centre industriel, fassent partie d'un district bilingue. Or, le seul moyen de les inclure dans un tel district, selon les stipulations actuelles de la Loi, est de déclarer toute la province district bilingue.

6. Les recommandations que le dernier Conseil a faites en ce sens ont été assez bien accueillies au Nouveau-Brunswick par toute la presse et les medias d'information. Certains groupes extrémistes mis à part, il semble que la population du Nouveau-Brunswick soit assez mature pour accepter qu'il n'y ait aucun ghetto linguistique au Nouveau-Brunswick et que tous les citoyens de cette province soient égaux non seulement devant "La Loi sur les langues officielles du Nouveau-Brunswick" mais aussi devant "La Loi concernant le statut des langues officielles du Canada."

Respectueusement soumis,


Adélard Savoie
Commissaire

le 13 mars 1973

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

All members

D.G. Cartwright

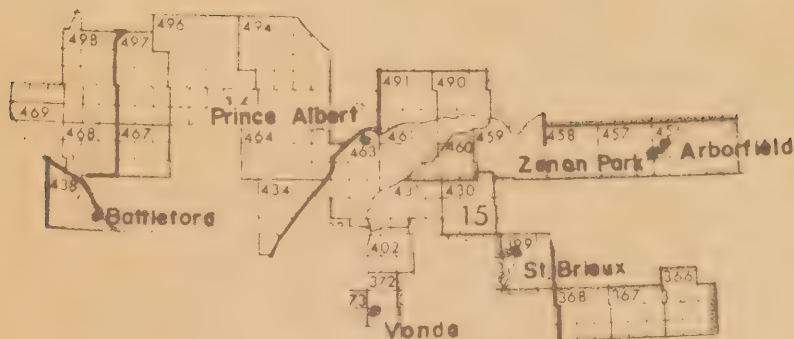
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE
OUR FILE - N° REFERENCE
YOUR FILE - V° REFERENCE
DATE February 28, 1973

Adjustments have been made to the Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch and Prince Albert "districts" in the province of Saskatchewan. In the Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch region, census subdivision #17 Val Marie (pt), census division #4, was not extracted because the FMT population in this subdivision is > 10% of the total population.

It is suggested that careful consideration be given to the various combinations that were applied to the Prince Albert region. To incorporate peripheral "districts" it was necessary to absorb subdivisions where the FMT population is quite low relative to the "other" mother tongue population.

SUBJECT
OBJET

Saskatchewan: Prince Albert Region... and friends.



Note The reference map does not include the names of the census subdivisions. It is possible, however, to determine their location by the number that accompanies the name of the subdivision. For example, #366 Kelvington can be located through the number 366 on the map above. The urban centers of Arborfield, Zenon Park, St. Brieux, Vonda, Prince Albert and Battleford have been included as reference points.

The various combinations are cumulative. In combination #1 the "district" of Prud'homme/Vonda is linked to the "district" of Prince Albert through the addition of subdivision #402 Fish Creek. The various population totals and mother tongue percentages are calculated for each combination. The percentages are provided for preceding combinations, for new census subdivisions that serve as "linkages" between potential districts, and for totals. No percentages are provided for subdivisions that are already listed on the data sheets for Saskatchewan.

Combinations #v and #vi provide two possibilities to link Battleford Region to Prince Albert region; one through subdivision #467 Round Hill and the other through subdivisions #497 Medstead and #498 Parkdale. In anticipation of possible reactions to the various combinations it may be necessary for the members to direct their attention to the "other" mother tongue columns (totals and percentages) for those subdivisions that have been used as "links".

One problem that is created through the attachment of Zenon Park/Arborfield and St. Front/St. Brieux to Prince Albert is the isolation of subdivision #460 Birch Hills. This subdivision was not used in combinations #ii and #iv as it was not required for the linkage. However, when the present combinations are structured Birch Hills (#460) appears as an island surrounded by a Bilingual District. One possible solution is to incorporate this "island" into the district. Hence;

	Total	EMT	FMT	Other	<u>Percentages</u>		
					EMT	FMT	Other
Combination #vi	75,435	50,015	10,005	15,415	66.3	13.3	20.4
#460 Birch Hills	1,735	1,415	55	265	81.6	3.2	15.2
Total	77,170	51,430	10,060	15,680	66.7	13.0	20.3

(Note: Figures for Birch Hills do not include the Indian Reserve which is located partly within this subdivision)

The F.M.T. population for this last combination is still above the line at 13.0% but to produce this "district" it has been necessary to incorporate a large block where the F.M.T. population is quite low.

Census Subd (F.M.T. 10%)	Total	EMT	FMT	Other	<u>Percentages</u>		
					EMT	FMT	Other
#459 Kinistino	2,520	1,965	15	540	78.0	0.6	21.4
#460 Birch Hills	1,735	1,415	55	265	81.6	3.2	15.2
#430 Invergordon	1,565	830	55	680	53.0	3.5	43.5
#458 Willow Creek	1,635	1,010	5	620	61.8	0.3	37.9
Total	7,455	5,220	130	2,105	70.0	1.7	28.3

These four subdivisions are contiguous. There are three possible solutions to this situation. First, it may be ignored and only the overall F.M.T. ratio to total population will be considered.

Secondly, the Invergordon (#430) - Kelvington (#366) appendage may be deleted from the "districts". This would mean that Birch Hills (#460) and Invergordon (#430) would be dropped as well. The Duhamel Report did not

recommend #366 Kelvington nor #367 Ponass Lake and St. Front-St. Brieux (#368 Spalding and Lake Lenore) was suggested only for consideration after the 1971 census.

	<u>Percentages</u>						
	Total	EMT	FMT	Other	EMT	FMT	Other
Combination #vi	75,435	50,015	10,005	15,415	66.3	13.3	20.4
#430 Invergor- don to #366 Kelvington	8,760	5,445	965	2,350	62.2	11.0	26.8
Total	66,675	44,570	9,040	13,065	66.8	13.6	19.6

The third possibility is to drop only the Zenon Park/Arborfield "district" from the combination. Unlike St. Front - St. Brieux however, Zenon Park - Arborfield (#457 Connaught and #456 Arborfield) was recommended as a bilingual district in the Duhamel Report. This deletion would eliminate three of the four subdivisions described above; #460 Birch Hills, #459 Kinistino and #458 Willow Creek.

	<u>Percentages</u>						
	Total	EMT	FMT	Other	EMT	FMT	Other
Combination #vi	75,435	50,015	10,005	15,415	66.3	13.3	20.4
#459 Kinistino to #456 Arbor- field	7,325	5,200	715	1,410	71.0	9.8	19.2
Total	68,110	44,815	9,290	14,005	65.8	13.6	20.6

<u>Combination iv</u>	Total	EMT	FMT	"Other"	<u>Percentages</u>		
					EMT	FMT	"Other"
Combination #iii (above)	60,750	39,625	8,395	12,730	65.2	13.8	21.0
#459 Kinistino	2,520	1,965	15	540	78.0	0.6	21.4
#458 Willow Creek	1,635	1,010	5	620	61.8	0.3	37.9
#457 Connaught	1,500	1,125	220	155			
#456 Arborfield	1,670	1,100	475	95			
Total	68,075	44,825	9,110	14,140	65.8	13.4	20.8

Combination V

Combination #iv (above)	68,075	44,825	9,110	14,140	65.8	13.4	20.8
#467 Round Hill	825	485	10	330	58.8	1.2	40.0
Battleford Region (see data sheets)	4,895	3,510	820	565			
Total	73,795	48,820	9,940	15,035	66.2	13.5	20.3

Combination vi

Combination #iv (above)	68,075	44,825	9,110	14,140	65.8	13.4	20.8
#497 Medstead	1,105	690	10	405	62.4	0.9	36.7
#498 Parkdale	1,360	990	65	305	72.8	4.8	22.4
Battleford Region (see data sheets)	4,895	3,510	820	565			
Total	75,435	50,015	10,005	15,415	66.3	13.3	20.4

Saskatchewan: Prince Albert Region (1971)

<u>Combination #i</u>	Total	<u>Percentages</u>					
		<u>EMT</u>	<u>FMT</u>	<u>"Other"</u>	<u>EMT</u>	<u>FMT</u>	<u>"Other"</u>
Prince Albert Region (see data sheets)	48,910	33,035	6,825	9,050	67.5	14.0	18.5
#402 Fish Creek	850	140	15	695	16.5	1.7	81.8
Prud'homme/Vonda	2,230	1,005	590	635	45.0	26.5	28.5
Total	51,990	34,180	7,430	10,380	65.7	14.3	20.0

Combination #ii

Combination #i (see above)	51,990	34,180	7,430	10,380	65.7	14.3	20.0
#430 Invergordon	1,565	830	55	680	53.0	3.5	43.5
#399 Lake Lenore	1,230	650	455	125			
#368 Spalding	1,615	1,115	165	335			
Total	56,400	36,775	8,105	11,520	65.2	14.4	20.4

Combination #iii

Combination #ii (above)	56,400	36,775	8,105	11,520	65.2	14.4	20.4
#367 Ponass Lake	2,140	1,215	135	790			
#366 Kelvington	2,210	1,635	155	420			
Total	60,750	39,625	8,395	12,730	65.2	13.8	21.0

Saskatchewan - Gavelbourg - Shaunavon

Census Division #3 (complete)

Combination #iii (see data sheets for Saskatchewan) - Census Division #4 (pt)

17 Val Marie pt.
77 Wise Creek
107 Lac Pelletier
8 Grassy Creek
79 Arlington

Census Division #7 - 133 Rodgers

Extracted from above; combination #iii

Percentages

C.D.#3	Total	EMT	FMT	"Other"	EMT	FMT	"Other"
#46 Glen McPherson	325	245	10	70			
#17 Val Marie (pt)	120	80	5	35			
#43 Old Post	1,190	880	95	215			
#12 Poplar Valley	1,190	930	85	175			
#11 Hart Butte	965	835	35	95			
Total	3,790	2,970	230	590	78.4	6.1	15.6
Combination #iii	30,340	20,845	5,050	4,445	68.7	16.6	14.7
Extracted	3,790	2,970	230	590			
Combination #iv (see map)	26,550	17,875	4,820	3,855	67.3	18.2	14.5



All members

D.G. Cartwright

February 28, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

a) Manitoba School Divisions:

- i Seine River
- ii Red River

b) City of Winnipeg

Alterations have now been completed for the school divisions of Seine River and Red River. In addition, the totals and percentages have been adjusted in the "Summary Tables". These pages should replace those that were distributed at the last meeting on February 16th and 17th.

A new data sheet has been enclosed for census division #20 (City of Winnipeg). Fort Garry and Transcona were recommended for reconsideration in the Duhamel Report and these subdivisions have now been added. We have received information, by census tracts, on the four subdivisions of St. Vital, St. Boniface, Fort Garry and Transcona from Statistics Canada. Also, computer maps have been provided to illustrate the distribution of mother tongue groups within the census metropolitan area of Winnipeg. This material will permit a more detailed analysis of the four subdivisions at the next meeting.

MANITOBA - mother tongue population, 1971

RED RIVER SCHOOL DIVISION

<u>E.D. E.A.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>FRENCH</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
604 / 001	410	105	100	35
002	295	30	190	75
003	210	15	190	5
004	625	70	540	20
015	150	10	135	10
016	260	15	240	5
607 / 113	580	10	570	5
114	255	25	220	10
115	265	85	160	80
116	395	10	285	100
159	125	40	80	75
160	100	50	40	115
161	20	10	10	15
162	340	90	160	90
163	345	100	120	25
164	295	75	160	160
	5,915	905	4,340	795

MANITOBA mother tongue population, 1971

SEINE RIVER SCHOOL DIVISION

<u>ED. EA.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>FRENCH</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
606/001	114	36	23	55
002	354	215	41	98
003	506	190	191	125
607/008	154	29	110	15
009	348	22	196	130
051	628	118	455	55
053	463	21	274	168
167	790	147	325	318
168	769	166	352	251
169	463	246	164	53
201	361	93	232	36
202	553	31	507	15
203	660	202	166	292
204	459	100	191	168
206	1062	94	927	41
207	227	68	122	37
208	393	119	230	44
209	319	123	101	95
608/001	655	175	310	170
002	700	165	460	75
003	415	190	115	110
	10,393	2,555	5,742	2,096

MANITOBA:

School Divisions -

Summary Table (mother tongue population)

(The figures for 1961 have been taken from the Duhamel

Combination #1

Combination #ii

St. Boniface						
St. Vital	89,655	58,485	19,110	11,070	6	1.1
St. Norbert Region						

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IV	Census Division No. 2	47,199	47,199	23,379	23,379	27,354	27,354	16,466	16,466	47.6	47.6	58.1	58.1	34.2	34.2	+64,271	+13.5	+50,117	+18.3	+2,728	+0.8	+2,431	+1.5
IV	Division No. 2																						
IV	St. Boniface	47,199	47,199	23,379	23,379	27,354	27,354	16,466	16,466	47.6	47.6	58.1	58.1	34.2	34.2	+64,271	+13.5	+50,117	+18.3	+2,728	+0.8	+2,431	+1.5
IV	St. Vital	27,354	27,354	13,948	13,948	27,354	27,354	13,407	13,407	50.8	50.8	100.0	100.0	13.5	13.5	+27,354	+20.8	+4,107	+21.0	+2,728	+25.4	+871	+24.5
	Division No. 20																						
	St. Boniface	27,354	27,354	13,948	13,948	27,354	27,354	13,407	13,407	50.8	50.8	100.0	100.0	13.5	13.5	+27,354	+20.8	+4,107	+21.0	+2,728	+25.4	+871	+24.5
	St. Vital	27,354	27,354	13,948	13,948	27,354	27,354	13,407	13,407	50.8	50.8	100.0	100.0	13.5	13.5	+27,354	+20.8	+4,107	+21.0	+2,728	+25.4	+871	+24.5
	City of Winnipeg ("municipality")																						
	1st January 1972																						
	Recommend for Reconsideration																						
IV	Fort Garry	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1
IV	Transcona	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1
	Combination																						
	Fort Garry	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1
	St. Boniface	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1
	St. Vital	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1
	Transcona	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	17,521	58.7	58.7	58.1	58.1	13.5	13.5	+17,521	+40.0	+1,050	+4.2	+257	+82.0	+1,091	+73.1

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

[illegible]

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

DISTRICT		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUB	Tilbury North	1,100	1,700	4	1,140	1,404	1,400	134	100	20.4	43.3	44.4	61.0	6.2	3.8	+ 400	+21.3	+ 600	+29.3	- 2	-0.1	- 30	-1.8
SUB	Tilbury East	1,100	1,700	4	1,140	1,404	1,400	134	100	20.4	43.3	44.4	61.0	6.2	3.8	+ 400	+21.3	+ 600	+29.3	- 2	-0.1	- 30	-1.8
SUB	Windsor	114,300	1,700	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	70.1	74.4	14.4	7.0	21.4	14.0								
	Total Sandwich South Sandwich West Windsor	101,100	101,100	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	71.6	73.5	14.2	7.0	17.7	18.5	+ 33,100	+17.9	+27,600	+27.1	-1,000	-0.7	+7,400	+7.1
DIV	KENT	80,400	101,100	73,600	90,210	4,000	5,000	10,000	1,000	82.5	86.3	5.2	5.2	12.3	9.5	+ 11,000	+13.1	+11,300	+14.0	+ 70	+0.1	+1,000	+1.0
SUB	Dover	4,500	4,400	1,100	2,500	1,700	1,500	500	310	48.1	57.1	38.8	35.7	13.0	7.0	- 100	-3.0	+ 334	+15.2	- 100	-10.0	- 300	-47.1
SUB	Tilbury East	1,100	1,700	4	1,140	1,404	1,400	134	100	70.1	74.4	14.4	7.0	21.4	14.0	+ 400	+11.5	+ 600	+20.4	- 100	-11.8	- 300	-11.8
	Subdivision Tilbury (3)	1,100	1,700	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	71.0	73.4	14.3	7.0	17.7	18.5								
	Combination No. 1 (Windsor-Essex-Kent)	203,600	101,100	150,000	103,000	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	70.1	73.0	13.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	+ 41,000	+19.4	+30,000	+20.0	-1,000	-0.3	+7,000	+3.0
	Chatham, (Kent)	20,000	35,315	24,400	30,450	1,000	1,125	3,418	3,740	85.5	86.2	3.0	3.2	11.5	10.6	+ 5,400	+18.4	+ 4,051	+10.4	+ 100	+0.3	+ 300	+0.3
	Combination No. 11 (Windsor-Essex-Kent) incl. Chatham	254,400	300,055	197,000	203,035	1,140	1,140	4,000	4,780	72.1	74.5	11.0	6.5	15.8	15.9	+ 46,500	+18.4	+40,570	+20.0	-1,000	-0.3	+7,000	+2.0
	Note: The town of Essex was excluded from this "district" in the Duhamel Report																						
	Essex (Colchester North Township) Combination No. 1	1,100	4,000	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,140	71.4	74.0	14.4	7.0	21.4	14.0	+ 400	+11.5	+ 600	+20.4	- 100	-11.8	- 300	-11.8
	Total	264,740	268,740	126,145	126,145	126,145	126,145	126,145	126,145	73.1	73.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS																							
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971																							
CENSUS DIVISION		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IV	Census Div. 112 - Muskeg	4,430	5,520	1,933	2,975	2,446	2,300	51	245	43.6	53.9	55.2	41.7	1.2	4.4	+1,090	+24.4	+1,040	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Georgian Bay	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Census Division - Tiny	4,430	5,520	1,933	2,975	2,446	2,300	51	245	43.6	53.9	55.2	41.7	1.2	4.4	+1,090	+24.4	+1,040	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Tay	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Subdivision	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Midland	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Penetanguishene	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Fort McNicoll	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
IV	Victoria Harbour	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	1,933	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+1,042	+53.9	+1,042	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
SUB	Tiny	4,430	5,520	1,933	2,975	2,446	2,300	51	245	43.6	53.9	55.2	41.7	1.2	4.4	+1,090	+24.4	+1,040	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2
SUB	Combination Tay-Tiny-Georgian Bay	4,430	5,520	1,933	2,975	2,446	2,300	51	245	43.6	53.9	55.2	41.7	1.2	4.4	+1,090	+24.4	+1,040	+57.1	-14	-1.1	+144	+3.2



ONTARIO

1:250,000 1:250,000

LEGEND - LEGENDE

- 1. CENSUS DIVISION
- 2. CENSUS TRACT
- 3. CENSUS ROUTE
- 4. CENSUS ROUTE - UNINCORPORATED
- 5. CENSUS ROUTE - INCORPORATED
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- 99. CENSUS ROUTE - INCORPORATED
- 100. CENSUS ROUTE - UNINCORPORATED

SCALE 1:250,000

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KILOMETRES

MILES

RECEIVED BY CANADA, 1971

ONT. - 2

SUBDIVISIONS

2. Brant

1. Brantford
2. Burford
3. Dumfries, South
4. Oakland
5. Onondaga
6. Tuscarora I.R. - R.I.

3. Bruce

1. Albemarle
2. Amabel
3. Arran
4. Brant
5. Bruce
6. Carrick
7. Culross
8. Eastnor
9. Elderslie
10. Greenock
11. Huron
12. Kincardine
13. Kinloss
14. Lindsay
15. St. Edmunds
16. Saugeen

5. Dufferin

1. Amaranth
2. Garafraxa, East
3. Luther, East
4. Melancthon
5. Mono
6. Mulmur

8. Elgin

1. Aldborough
2. Bayham
3. Dorchester, South
4. Dunwich
5. Malahide
6. Southwold
7. Yarmouth

9. Essex

1. Anderton
2. Colchester, North
3. Colchester, South
4. Gosfield, North
5. Gosfield, South
6. Maldstone
7. Malden
8. Mersea
9. Pelee
10. Rochester
11. Sandwich, South
12. Sandwich, West
13. Tilbury, North
14. Tilbury, West

13. Grey

1. Artemesia
2. Bentinck
3. Collingwood
4. Derby
5. Egremont
6. Euphrasia
7. Glenelg

8. Holland

9. Keppel
10. Normanby
11. Osprey
12. Proton
13. St. Vincent
14. Sarawak
15. Sullivan
16. Sydenham

14. Haldimand

1. Canborough
2. Cayuga, North
3. Cayuga, South
4. Dunn
5. Moulton
6. Oneida
7. Rainham
8. Seneca
9. Sherbrooke
10. Walpole

16. Halton

1. Esquesing
2. Nassagaweya

18. Huron

1. Ashfield
2. Colborne
3. Goderich
4. Grey
5. Hay
6. Hawick
7. Hurlett
8. McKillop
9. Morris
10. Stanley
11. Stephen
12. Tuckersmith
13. Turnberry
14. Usborne
15. Wawanosh, East
16. Wawanosh, West

20. Kent

1. Camden
2. Chatham
3. Dover
4. Harwich
5. Howard
6. Orford
7. Raleigh
8. Romney
9. Tilbury, East
10. Zone

21. Lambton

1. Busanquet
2. Briche
3. Dawn
4. Ennisville
5. Euphemie
6. Moore
7. Plympton
8. Samia
9. Sombra
10. Wawick
11. Indian Reserves - Réserves indiennes

26. Middlesex

1. Adelaide
2. Biddulph
3. Caradoc
4. Delaware
5. Dorchester, North
6. Ekfrid
7. Lobo
8. London
9. McGillivray
10. Metcalfe
11. Mosa
12. Nissouri, West
13. Westminster
14. Williams, East
15. Williams, West

28. Niagara

1. Lincoln, West
2. Wainfleet
3. Lincoln, E. - V.

30. Norfolk

1. Charlotteville
2. Houghton
3. Middleton
4. Townsend
5. Walsingham, North
6. Walsingham, South
7. Windham
8. Woodhouse

32. Ontario

1. Brack
2. M.
3. M.
4. M.
5. Reuch
6. Scott
7. Scugog
8. Thorah
9. Uxbridge
10. Whitby, East

34. Oxford

1. Blandford
2. Blenheim
3. Dereham
4. Nissouri, East
5. Norwich, North
6. Norwich, South
7. Oxford, East
8. Oxford, North
9. Oxford, West
10. Zorra, East
11. Zorra, West

36. Peel

1. Albion
2. Caledon
3. Chinguarous
4. Toronto Gore

37. Perth

1. Blandford
2. M.
3. M.

41. Easthope, South

1. Ellice
2. Elmo
3. Fullerton
4. Hibbert
5. Logan
6. Mornington
7. Wallace

44. Simcoe

1. Adair
2. Essa
3. Flos
4. Gwillimbury, West
5. Innisfil
6. Matchedash
7. Medonte
8. Nottawasaga
9. Orillia
10. Oro
11. Sunnidale
12. Tay
13. Tecumseth
14. Tiny
15. Tupperario
16. Wexford

49. Toronto

1. Brack
2. Brack
3. Brack
4. York, East
5. York, North

51. Waterloo

1. Dumfries, North
2. Waterloo
3. Wellesley
4. Wilmot
5. Woolwich

52. Wellington

1. Arthur
2. Eramosa
3. Erin
4. Garafraxa, West
5. Guelph
6. Luther, West
7. Maryborough
8. Minto
9. Nichol
10. Peel
11. Pitkington
12. Puslinch

53. Wentworth

1. Ancaster
2. Beverly
3. Binbrook
4. Flamborough, East
5. Flamborough, West
6. Glanford
7. Saltfleet

54. York

1. Georgina
2. Gwillimbury, East
3. King



ONTARIO

PART - I - PARTIE - I

LEGEND - LÉGENDE

- CENSUS DIVISION
- DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT
- CENSUS SUBDIVISION
- SUBDIVISION DE RECENSEMENT
- LARGEST CITY - VILLE PRINCIPALE
- CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA
- REGION METROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT
- CENSUS AGGLOMERATION
- AGGLOMERATION DE RECENSEMENT
- BOUNDARY - LIGNE



ONT. 1

SUBDIVISIONS

6. Dundas
1. Morilda
2. Mountain
3. Williamsburgh
4. Winchester

7. Durham
1. Cartwright
2. Cavan
3. Clarke
4. Darlington
5. Hope
6. Manvers

10. Frontenac
1. Barrie
2. Bedford
3. Clarendon & Miller
4. Hinchinbrooke
5. Howe Island
6. Kennebec
7. Kingston
8. Loughborough
9. Olden
10. Oso
11. Palmerston & North & South Canoto
12. Pittsburgh
13. Portland
14. Storrington
15. Wolfe Island

11. Glengarry
1. Charlottenburgh
2. Kenyon
3. Lancaster
4. Lochiel

12. Grenville
1. Augusta
2. Edwardsburgh
3. Gower, South
4. Oxford-on-Rideau
5. Wolford

15. Haliburton
1. Anson, Hindon & Minden
2. Bicroft
3. Cardiff
4. Dysart, et al.
5. Glamorgan
6. Lutterworth
7. Monmouth
8. Sherborne, etc.
9. Snowden
10. Stanhope

17. Hastings
1. Bangor, McClure & Wicklow
2. Carlow
3. Dungannon
4. Elzevir & Grimsthorpe
5. Faraday
6. Herschel
7. Hungerford
8. Huntingdon
9. Limerick
10. Madoc

11. Marmora & Lake
12. Mayo
13. Monteagle
14. Rowdon
15. Sidney
16. Thurlow
17. Tudor & Coshel
18. Tyendinaga
19. Wallaston

22. Lanark
1. Bathurst
2. Beckwith
3. Burgess, North
4. Dalhousie & North Sherbrooke
5. Darling
6. Drummond
7. Elmsley, North
8. Lanark
9. Lavant
10. Montague
11. Pakenham
12. Ramsay
13. Sherbrooke, South

23. Leeds
1. Bastard & South Burgess
2. Crosby, North
3. Crosby, South
4. Elizabethtown
5. Elmsley, South
6. Escott, Front of
7. Kitley
8. Leeds & Lansdowne, Front of
9. Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear of
10. Yonge, Front of
11. Yonge & Escott, Rear of

24. Lennox & Addington
1. Adolphustown
2. Amherst Island
3. Camden, East
4. Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby
5. Ernestown
6. Fredericksburgh, North
7. Fredericksburgh, South
8. Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham
9. Richmond
10. Sheffield

27. Muskoka
1. Georgian Bay
2. Lake of Bays
3. Muskoka Lakes
4. Bracebridge, t. - v.
5. Gravenhurst, t. - v.
6. Huntsville, t. - v.

29. Nipissing (part)
1. Arry
2. Bonfield
3. Calvin
4. Cameron
5. Chishalm
6. Ferris, East

10. Papineau
14. Unorganized - Non municipalisé
16. North Bay, c.¹

31. Northumberland
1. Alnwick
2. Brighton
3. Cramahe
4. Haldimand
5. Hamilton
6. Monaghan, South
7. Murray
8. Percy
9. Seymour

33. Ottawa - Carleton
1. Cumberland
2. Fitzroy
3. Gloucester
4. Goulbourn
5. Gower, North
6. Huntley
7. March
8. Marlborough
9. Nepean
10. Osgoode
11. Torbolton

35. Parry Sound
1. Armour
2. Carling
3. Chapman
4. Christie
5. Foley
6. Hagerman
7. Hims worth, North
8. Hims worth, South
9. Humphry
10. Joly
11. Machar
12. McDougall
13. McKellar
14. McMurrich
15. Nipissing
16. Perry
17. Ryerson
18. Strong
19. Unorganized - Non municipalisé

38. Peterborough
1. Asphodel
2. Belmont & Menthuen
3. Burleigh & Anstruther
4. Chandos
5. Dour
6. Dummer
7. Ennis more
8. Galway & Cavendish
9. Harvey
10. Monaghan, North
11. Otonabee
12. Smith

39. Prescott
1. Alfred
2. Caledonia
3. Hawkesbury, East
4. Hawkesbury, West
5. Longueur
6. Plantagenet, North
7. Plantagenet, South

40. Prince Edward
1. Ameliasburgh
2. Athol
3. Hallowell
4. Hillier
5. Marysburgh, North
6. Marysburgh, South
7. Sophiasburgh

42. Renfrew
1. Admaston
2. Algona, North
3. Algona, South
4. Alice & Fraser
5. Bagot & Blithfield
6. Bramley
7. Brougham
8. Brudenell & Lyndoch
9. Grattan
10. Griffith & Marawatchan
11. Hagarty & Richards
12. Head, Clara & Maria
13. Horton
14. McNab
15. Pembroke
16. Petawawa
17. Radcliffe
18. Raglan
19. Ralph, Buchanan, Wylie & McKay
20. Ross
21. Sebastopol
22. Sherwood, Jones & Burns
23. Stafford
24. Westmeath
25. Wilberforce

43. Russell
1. Cambridge
2. Clarence
3. Russell

45. Stomont
1. Cornwall
2. Finch
3. Osnabruk
4. Roxborough

50. Victoria
1. Bexley
2. Carden
3. Dalton
4. Eldon
5. Emily
6. Fenelon
7. Laxton, Digby & Longford
8. Mariposa
9. Ups
10. Somerville
11. Verulam

¹ Part of municipality. - Partie de municipalité.

LEGEND—LÉGENDE

CENSUS SUBDIVISION — SUBDIVISION DE RECENSEMENT

LARGEST CITY — VILLE PRINCIPALE








ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA
BY CENSUS TRACTS

RÉGION MÉTROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT
PAR SECTEURS DE RECENSEMENT

MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH
LANGUE MATERNELLE FRANÇAIS

F.M.T.
Legend

Frequency		Percent
0		70.0-100
0		50.0-69.9
3		30.0-49.9
0		20.0-29.9
2		10.0-19.9
48		0.0- 9.9



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MILES
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KILOMÈTRES

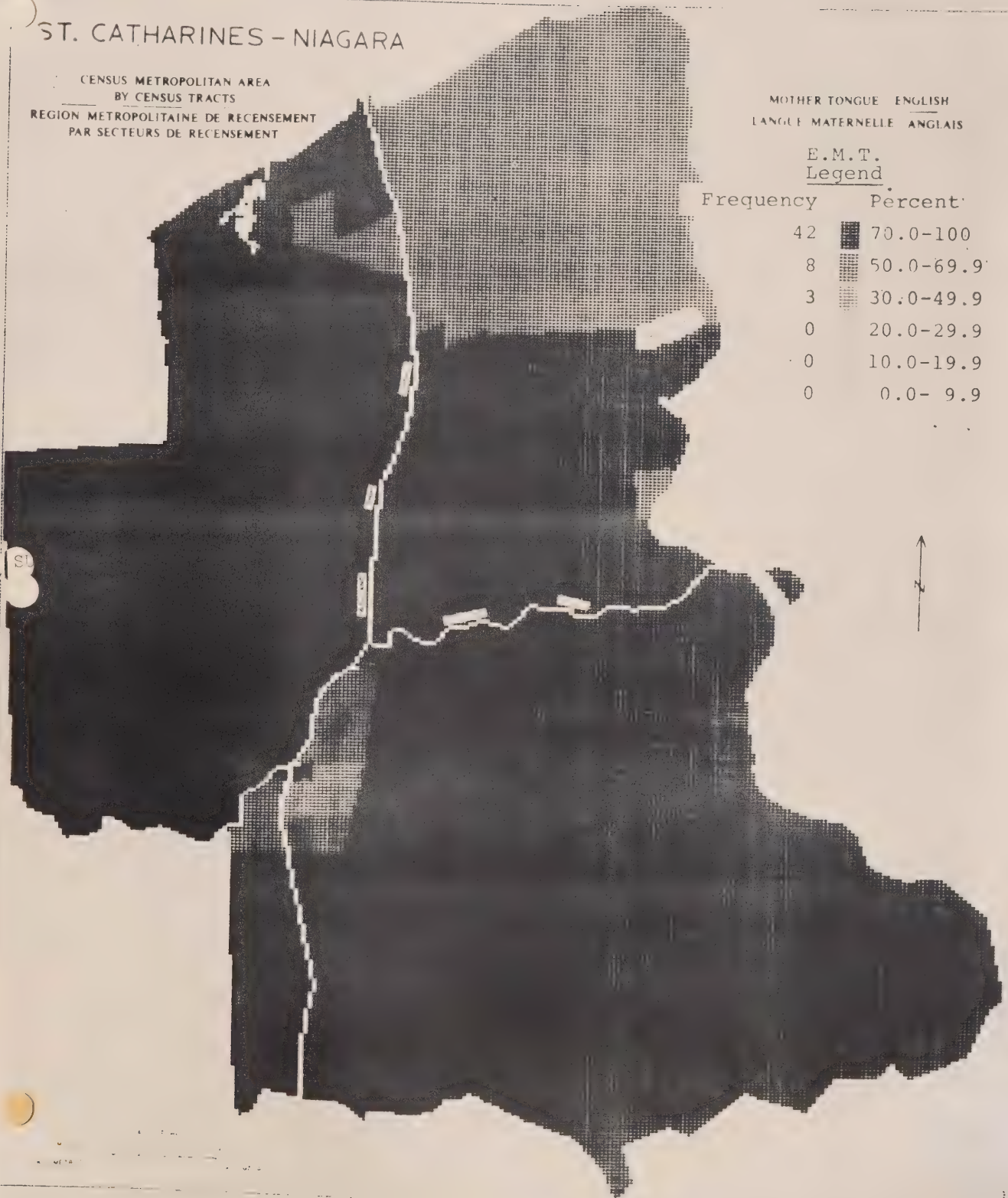
ST. CATHARINES - NIAGARA

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA
BY CENSUS TRACTS
REGION METROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT
PAR SECTEURS DE RECENSEMENT

MOTHER TONGUE ENGLISH
LANGUE MATERNELLE ANGLAIS

E.M.T.
Legend

Frequency	Percent
42	70.0-100
8	50.0-69.9
3	30.0-49.9
0	20.0-29.9
0	10.0-19.9
0	0.0- 9.9



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METRO TORONTO

<u>Toronto (1961)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
Toronto	672,407	437,648	13,538	221,221
Forest Hill	20,489	15,987	147	4,355
Swansea	9,628	7,373	91	2,
	702,524	461,008	13,783	227,733

York, East (1961)

York East	72,409	61,761	769	9,879
Leaside	18,579	17,413	115	1,051
	90,988	79,174	884	10,930

York (1961)

York	129,645	83,873	1,420	44,343
Weston	9,715	8,757	93	865
	139,360	92,630	1,522	45,208

Etobicoke (1961)

Etobicoke	156,035	135,366	1,507	19,162
Mimico	18,212	14,804	318	3,090
New Toronto	13,384	10,825	378	2,181
Long Branch	11,039	9,642	228	1,169
	198,670	170,637	2,431	25,602

REQUEST GC00070
 POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
 1 MARCH 1973 PAGE 5

	MOTHER TONGUE ENG- LISH	MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
AREA: DCAG13CT130				
TAB=COUNT.....	2041	430	2100	23110
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	83.00	1.00	9.00	100.00

FORT ERIE

REQUEST GC00740
POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
1 MARCH 1973 PAGE 4

	MOTHER TONGUE LISE	MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH (7,590)	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
TAB=COUNT.....	1,111	55	150	1,316
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	55.35	4.63	10.99	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,111	315	1,075	3,501
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	54.4	8.4	30.07	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,101	14.1 *	1,205	3,780
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	54.4	14.1 *	1.0	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,111	75	190	1,310
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	75.45	7.1	14.50	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,111	2,370	210	5,540
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	4.0	37.75 *	1.43	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,111	275	1,145	2,485
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	45.77	7.5	43.75	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,111	137	75	3,014
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	7.6	11.1 *	18.24	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,430	2,690	1,115	6,825
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	33.75	33.41 *	24.84	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,415	735	240	2,390
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	59.21	30.75 *	10.04	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,705	115	345	3,275
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	34.37	3.30	11.70	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	5,075	185	1,175	6,335
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	80.11	2.92	18.34	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	3,400	145	555	4,100
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	82.93	3.54	13.54	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,770	1,705	3,950	6,420
TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	73.30	3.24	18.44	100.00

Σ * = 6,405 = 84.4%
of F.M.T. population
+ C.T. 301,305 = 6,995
= 92.2%

WELLAND
(7,590 F.M.T.)

PORT COLBORNE

REQUEST GC00070
POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
1 MARCH 1973

PAGE 3

	OTHER TONGUE ENGLISH	MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
TAB=COUNT.....	6,375	AREA: DCA013CT204 266	1,595	6,725
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	12.29	4.10	18.29	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,305	AREA: DCA013CT205 155	1,775	3,735
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	11.7	4.15	17.7	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	9,730	AREA: DCA013CT206 175	1,365	9,865
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	18.5	4.2	10.60	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	7,000	AREA: DCA013CT207 165	1,400	7,090
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	13.2	4.3	19.7	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	3,240	AREA: DCA013CT208 70	600	3,710
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	6.10	1.1	17.0	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,900	AREA: DCA013CT209 60	335	2,940
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	5.4	1.0	11.3	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,100	AREA: DCA013CT210 35	250	1,485
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	2.0	0.5	17.00	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,400	AREA: DCA013CT211 25	175	1,590
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	2.6	0.4	10.35	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	2,700	AREA: DCA013CT212 45	470	3,320
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	5.0	1.3	14.75	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	1,100	AREA: DCA013CT213 30	395	2,550
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	2.0	0.4	15.49	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	6,000	AREA: DCA013CT214 70	600	6,000
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	11.2	1.1	14.07	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	4,175	AREA: DCA013CT215 375	1,410	6,375
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	7.8	5.6	20.12	100.00
TAB=COUNT.....	3,000	AREA: DCA013CT220 225	1,220	9,995
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	5.6	2.25	12.21	100.00

NIAGARA FALLS

TOWN OF PELHAM

REQUEST GC00070
POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
1 MARCH 1973 PAGE 2

	MOTHER TONGUE ENG- LISH	MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
TAB=COUNT.....	9,640	335	2,510	12,485
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	77.21	2.68	20.10	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT014				
TAB=COUNT.....	1,107	20	145	520
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	63.67	3.75	7.58	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT015				
TAB=COUNT.....	1,107	20	145	7,750
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	77.21	2.68	18.04	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT016				
TAB=COUNT.....	1,107	20	145	7,750
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	77.21	2.68	18.04	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT017				
TAB=COUNT.....	1,107	20	145	7,750
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	77.21	2.68	18.04	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT018				
TAB=COUNT.....	4,771	215	743	5,730
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	83.5	3.75	12.75	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT019				
TAB=COUNT.....	1,600	30	470	1,740
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	76.94	1.76	25.3	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT020				
TAB=COUNT.....	635	15	140	790
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	79.37	1.89	17.61	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT100				
TAB=COUNT.....	11,035	500	3,335	15,065
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	74.54	3.32	22.14	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT110				
TAB=COUNT.....	8,495	185	3,570	12,550
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	67.66	1.47	30.82	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT200				
TAB=COUNT.....	2,005	60	200	2,315
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	86.01	2.59	10.36	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT201				
TAB=COUNT.....	4,330	85	330	4,750
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	91.10	1.79	6.35	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT202				
TAB=COUNT.....	540	25	65	630
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	85.71	3.76	7.00	100.00
AREA: DCA013CT203				
TAB=COUNT.....	6,385	325	1,280	7,990
TAB=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	79.91	4.07	16.02	100.00

ST. CATHARINES

THOROLD

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

NIAGARA FALLS
(2,095 F.M.T.)

REQUEST GC00070
POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
1 MARCH 1973 PAGE 1

	MOTHER TONGUE ENG- LISH	MOTHER TONGUE FRENCH (3,760)	ALL OTHER	TOTAL
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	4,240 86.60	AREA: DCA013CT001 130 2.66	500 10.44	4,885 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	7,575 156.59	AREA: DCA013CT002 155 3.30	1,015 21.22	8,540 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	7,310 151.45	AREA: DCA013CT003 325 6.77	270 5.52	7,175 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	4,935 101.57	AREA: DCA013CT004 175 3.74	300 6.17	5,540 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	3,970 82.79	AREA: DCA013CT005 210 4.38	615 12.53	4,795 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	2,480 50.37	AREA: DCA013CT006 35 0.73	175 3.59	2,685 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	5,260 108.11	AREA: DCA013CT007 245 5.06	680 13.90	6,180 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	2,290 46.65	AREA: DCA013CT008 90 1.87	500 10.39	2,875 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	5,815 119.12	AREA: DCA013CT009 415 8.65	1,120 23.24	7,350 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	3,045 62.14	AREA: DCA013CT010 165 3.41	505 10.36	4,570 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	6,780 139.53	AREA: DCA013CT011 400 8.39	1,340 27.72	8,525 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	4,030 83.76	AREA: DCA013CT012 200 4.19	1,860 37.93	6,090 100.00
TAB=COUNT..... TAB1=PERCENTAGES(1) ON COUNT.	4,070 84.12	AREA: DCA013CT013 275 5.69	2,705 55.09	7,125 100.00

ST. CATHARINES
3,760 F.M.T.

ONTARIO		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	<u>GLENGARRY Census Division</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Charlottenburg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
VILL	Lancaster	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Kenyon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
VILL	Maxville	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Lancaster	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Lochiel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Subdivision	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Alexandria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
DIV	<u>PRESCOTT Census Division</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Alfred	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
VILL	Alfred	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Caledonia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
SUB	Hawkesbury, East	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
 REPARTITION NUMÉRIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MÈRE, 1961 ET 1971

ONTARIO		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANÇAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUB	Hawkesbury, West	12,189	13,105	2,438	2,715	9,579	10,200	171	1	19.7	20.6	78.5	78.5	1.1	1.1	+ 916	+7.5	+ 277	+11.4	+ 21	+0.5	+ 18	+10.5
	Subdivision	1,793	2,140	714	795	1,053	1,290	2	-	14.5	17.1	85.5	85.5	1.1	1.1								
TWN VII	Hawkesbury	8,661	9,275	1,011	1,210	7,547	7,955	177	13	11.7	13.0	87.1	86.9	1.1	1.0								
TWN VII	Vankleek Hill	1,735	1,690	713	710	979	955	47	1	41.3	41.3	58.7	58.7	1.1	1.1								
SUB	Longueuil	2,122	2,380	256	460	1,838	1,895	10	-	12.1	19.3	79.0	79.0	1.1	1.1	+ 258	+12.2	+ 204	+7.67	+ 50	+3.1	- 3	-10.7
	Subdivision	933	975	123	165	791	790	10	-	13.2	17.6	86.8	86.8	1.1	1.1								
VILL	L'Orignal	1,189	1,405	133	295	1,047	1,105	-	-	11.2	11.0	79.0	79.0	1.1	1.1								
SUB	Plantagenet, North	2,834	2,945	301	395	2,528	2,520	-	-	10.6	13.8	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1	+ 111	+3.9	+ 94	+7.2	- 6	-0.5	- 15	-1.5
	Subdivision	1,034	1,035	1	1	1,033	1,034	-	-	10.6	10.7	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1								
	Plantagenet	1	11	-	11	-	11	-	-	10.6	10.7	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1								
SUB	Plantagenet, South	1,107	1,240	40	100	1,067	1,140	1	1	10.6	11.3	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1	+ 133	+12.0	+ 60	+5.6	+ 10	+0.9	- 1	-0.1
	Subdivision	1,067	1,140	40	100	1,067	1,140	1	1	10.6	11.3	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1								
	St. Isidore de Prescott	1	11	-	11	-	11	-	-	10.6	10.7	89.4	89.4	1.1	1.1								

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

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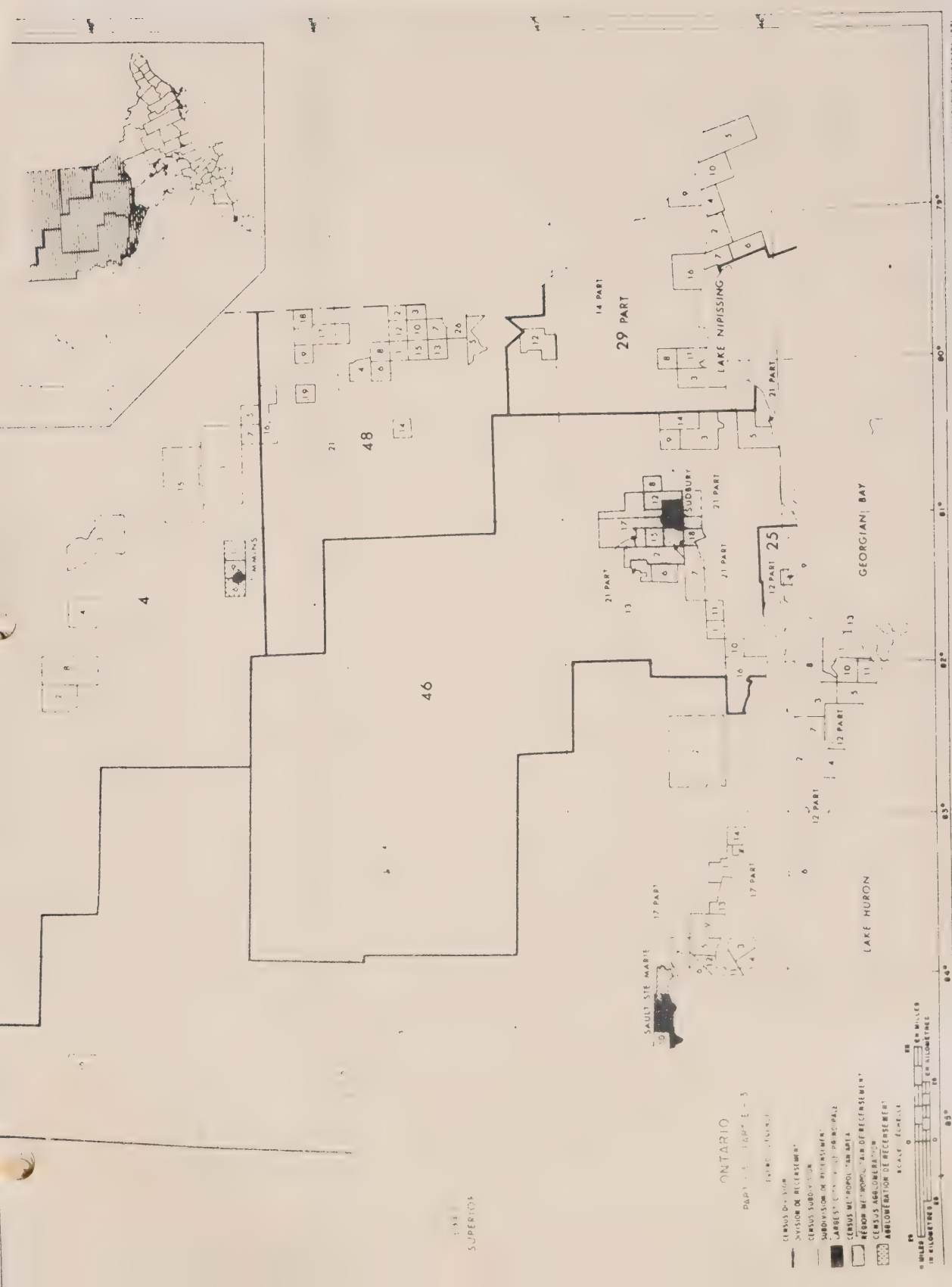
NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

FLORITATION NUMERIQUE ET DE LA FERTILITE DES PLANTES MARINES EN L'ATLANTIQUE NORD-OCCIDENTALE, 1961 ET 1962

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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

ONTARIO		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENT						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Census Division: RUSSELL																							
SUB	Cambridge	3,787	3,890	129	245	3,626	3,620	32	25	3.4	6.3	95.7	93.1	0.8	0.6	+103	+2.7	+116	+3.1	-6	-0.2	-7	-21.9
	Subdivision	2,510	2,555	67	165	2,429	2,375	14	15	2.7	6.5	96.8	93.0	0.5	0.6								
WILL	Casselman	1,277	1,237	62	86	1,197	1,245	18	10	4.9	6.9	95.7	93.3	1.4	0.7								
SUB	Clarence	7,764	8,240	782	995	6,900	7,155	82	90	10.1	12.1	88.9	86.8	1.1	1.1	+476	+6.1	+213	+2.2	+255	+3.7	+8	+9.8
	Subdivision	4,727	4,590	419	580	4,270	3,955	38	55	8.9	12.6	90.1	86.2	0.8	1.2								
TWN VILLE	Rockland	3,037	3,650	363	415	2,630	3,200	44	35	12.0	11.4	86.6	87.7	1.4	1.0								
E.D.	546 Ottawa-Carleton) (Cumberland Township)																						
E.A.	001		700		190		450		55		27.1		64.3		7.9								
E.A.	002		190		85		100		5		44.7		52.6		2.6								
E.D.	514 - Glengarry- Prescott - Russell) (Russell Township)																						
E.A.	212		610		55		550		10		9.0		90.2		1.6								
E.A.	215		455		25		425		-		5.5		92.4		-								
E.A.	216		430		240		150		40		55.8		31.2		6.3								



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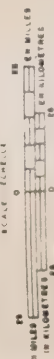
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ONTARIO

PART 1 - 1971 E-3

1:50,000

- CENSUS DISTRICT
- DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT
- CENSUS SUBDIVISION
- SUBDIVISION DE RECENSEMENT
- CENSUS TRACT
- ARRONDISSEMENT
- CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA
- REGION METROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT
- CENSUS AGGLOMERATION
- AGGLOMERATION DE RECENSEMENT



ONT. 3

SUBDIVISIONS

1. Algoma

1. Day & Bright Additional
2. Elliot Lake
3. Hilton
4. Jocelyn
5. Johnson
6. Laird
7. Macdonald, Meredith & Aberdeen Additional
8. Michipicoten
9. Plummer Additional
10. Prince
11. St. Joseph
12. Tarbutt & Tarbutt Additional
13. Thessalon
14. Thompson
15. White River
16. Wicksteed
17. Unorganized - Non municipalisé

4. Cochrane

1. Black River - Matheson
2. Fauquier
3. Glackmeyer
4. Kendrey
5. Kingham¹
6. Mountjoy
7. Playfair
8. Shackleton & Machin
9. Tisdale
10. Whitney
11. Unorganized - Non municipalisé
15. Iroquois Falls, 1, - v.

25. Manitoulin

1. Assiginack
2. Barrie Island
3. Billings
4. Burpee
5. Carnarvon
6. Cockburn Island
7. Gordon
8. Howland
9. Rutherford & George Island
10. Sandfield
11. Tehkummah
12. Unorganized - Non municipalisé
13. Indian Reserves - Réserves indiennes

29. Nipissing (part)

2. Bonfield
3. Caldwell
4. Calvin
5. Cameron

6. Chisholm
7. Ferris, East
8. Field
9. Mattawan
10. Papineau
11. Springer
12. Temagami
14. Unorganized - Non municipalisé
16. North Bay, c.

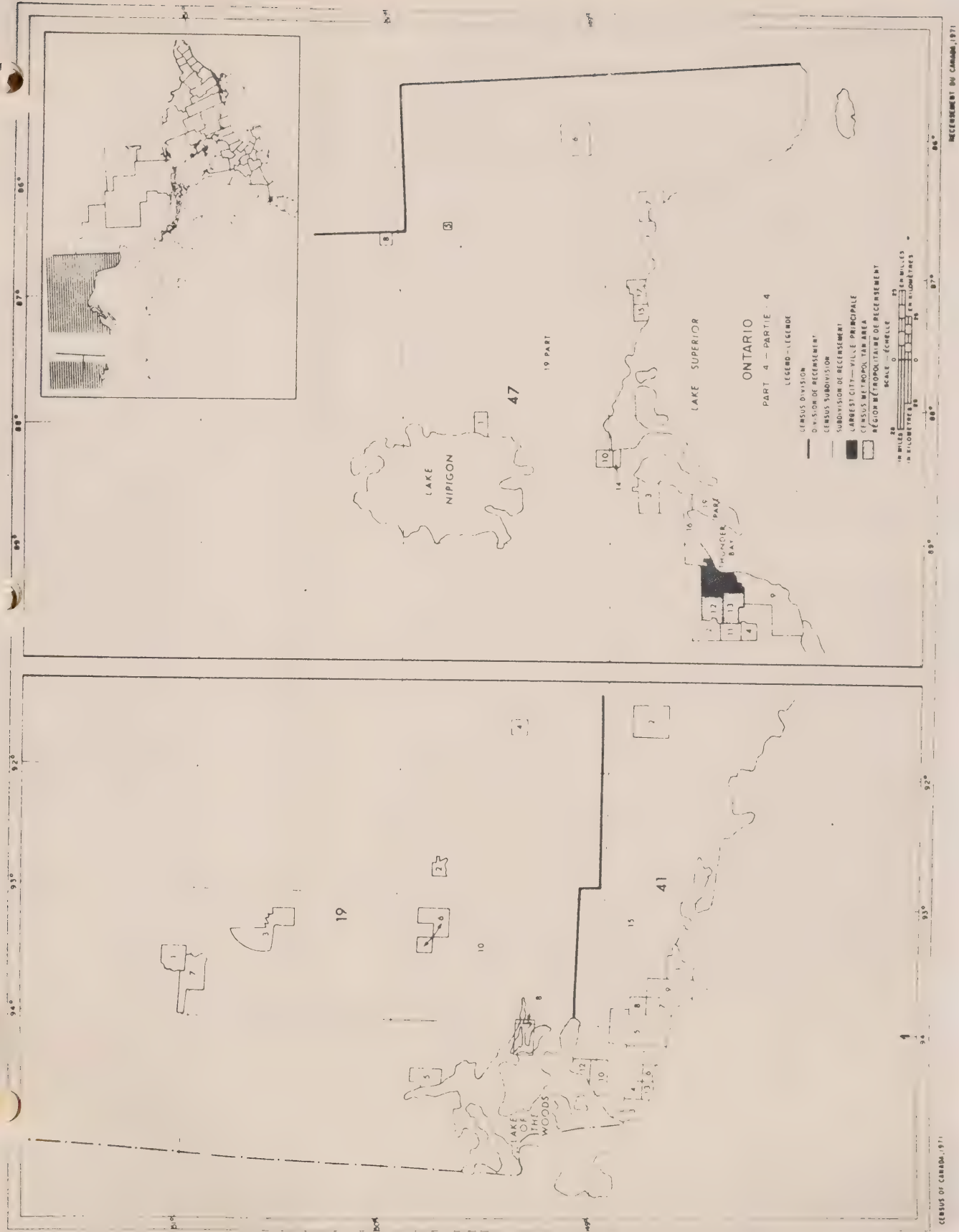
46. Sudbury

1. Baldwin
2. Balfour
3. Casimir, Jennings & Appleby
4. Chapleau
5. Cosby, Mason & Martland
6. Dowling
7. Drury, Denison & Graham
8. Falconbridge
9. Hagar
10. Hallam
11. Naim
12. Neelon & Fraser
13. Onaping
14. Ratter & Dunnet
15. Rayside
16. Salter, May & Harrow
17. Valley East
18. Waters
21. Unorganized - Non municipalisé

48. Timiskaming

1. Armstrong
2. Brethour
3. Coasey
4. Chamberlain
5. Coleman
6. Dack
7. Dymond
8. Evanturel
9. Gauthier
10. Harley
11. Harris
12. Hilliard
13. Hudson
14. James
15. Kerns
16. Kingham¹
17. Larder Lake
18. Mc Garry
19. Teck
21. Unorganized - Non municipalisé
26. Haliburton, 1, - v.

¹ Part of municipality. - Partie de municipalité.



ONT. --- 4

SUBDIVISIONS

19. Kenora

1. Balmertown
2. Barclay
3. Ear Falls
4. Ignace
5. Jaffray & Melick
6. Machin
7. Red Lake
8. Sioux Narrows
9. Unorganized - Non
municipalisé

41. Rainy River

1. Alberton
2. Atikokan
3. Atwood
4. Blue
5. Chapple
6. Dilke
7. Emo
8. Kingsford
9. La Vallée
10. McCrossan & Tavell
11. Morley & Patullo
12. Morson
13. Worthington
15. Unorganized - Non
municipalisé

47. Thunder Bay

1. Beardmore
2. Conmee
3. Dorion
4. Gillies
5. Longlac
6. Manitouwadge
7. Marathon
8. Nakina
9. Neebing
10. Nipigon
11. O'Connor
12. Oliver
13. Paipoonge
14. Red Rock
15. Schreiber
16. Shuniah
17. Terrace Bay
19. Unorganized - Non
municipalisé

POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

CENSUS DIVISION		1961		NOMBRE						CHANGEMENT											
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES					
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Census Division: NIPISSING		7,568	78,865	41,117	46,230	25,403	25,805	4,043	3,750	58,362	436,032	85.7	4.8	+8,291	11.8	+8,113	13.7	477	1.9	-293	-7.2
SUB	Bonfield	1,711	1,000	379	120	1,225	1,140	8	10	17,931	371,668	10.5	0.6	-51	-3.0	+42	8.8	95	7.8	2	25.0
TOWN	Subdivision	937	905	372	380	619	675	7	10	47,339	462,059	60.7	1.0								
VILLE	Bonfield	714	605	107	140	607	555	1	-	14,920	185,070	90.2	-								
SUB	Caldwell	1,854	1,860	59	120	1,783	1,730	12	10	3.2	6,596	293.00	6.0	-6	0.3	+61	103.4	-53	-3.0	-2	16.7
SUB	Calvin	513	500	469	385	86	105	18	10	70,777	616,821	03.5	2.0	-13	-2.5	-24	-5.9	+19	22.1	-8	44.4
SUB	Cameron I.D.	195	140	70	50	43	45	63	35	42,742	923,232	134.1	25.0	-45	24.3	19	24.1	+2	3.7	-28	44.4
SUB	Chisholm	935	805	386	405	541	305	18	35	41,355	356,840	8.1	3.9	-10	9.3	+109	287.2	-166	31.3	+17	94.4
SUB	Ferris, East	1,808	2,480	447	1,090	1,321	1,340	41	45	24,744	273,054	0.4	2.3	+672	37.2	+648	145.0	+20	1.5	+4	9.8
SUB	Field	1,022	805	83	45	1,003	945	7	5	7.5	5,091	894.4	0.6	-197	187.0	38	-45.8	-157	157.1	-2	-28.6
SUB	Mattawan	105	85	74	70	23	10	3	5	76,582	420,721	1.8	5.9	20	197.0	-4	-5.4	-18	64.3	+2	66.7
SUB	Papineau	4,930	3,535	1,756	1,585	2,142	1,871	132	90	43,844	800,252	2.3	2.3	495	127.3	-171	9.7	-272	127.7	52	39.4
TOWN	Subdivision	716	650	240	220	330	300	47	20	30,443	304,047	3.6	3.8								
VILLE	Mattawa	3,314	2,885	1,471	1,265	1,755	1,569	85	55	44,543	905,423	2.5	1.9								
SUB	Springer	8,669	9,430	1,367	1,275	6,522	6,005	180	160	22,724	175,074	2.1	1.7	+761	87.8	+308	157.7	+473	7.3	-20	11.1
TOWN	Subdivision	1,571	2,045	272	495	1,241	1,495	58	55	17,324	279,073	3.1	2.7								
VILLE	Cache Bay	810	725	207	245	600	475	3	5	25,033	874,155	5.9	0.7								
TOWN	Sturgeon Falls	6,288	6,660	1,488	1,535	1,681	5,025	119	100	23,723	474,475	4.1	1.5								

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

[illegible]

12		13		14						15				16																													
				17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25																							
DIVISION:				17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25																							
1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962																					
Himsworth, North		1,245		1,503		1,385		44		85		91.584		0.16		212.2		2.3		3.6		-100		+21.7		+392		25.4		23		-7.7		+11		93.2							
COMBINATION																																											
Parrv Sound Himsworth, North		72.41		81,110		42,620		51,115		25,770		26,160		4,087		3,835		59.063		0.035		532.3		5.5		4.7		+8,697		12.0		+8,495		13.9		+454		1.7		25		6.2	

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE AND SEX, 1961
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION PAR LANGUE ET SEXE, 1961

				ENGLISH		FRENCH		OTHER		ENGLISH		FRENCH		OTHER		TOTAL		ENGLISH	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%
	TOTAL DIVISION:																		
	English	89,635	90,875	74,638	79,205	5,449	4,775	5,449	6,695	83.387.2	6.15.3	10.0	7.6	-1,240	1.4	-4,517	6.0	-723	13.2
	French	549	475	432	390	110	65	7	20	78.782.1	20.0	13.7	1.74.2	-74	13.5	42	-9.7	-45	10.9
	Other	9,591	8,830	7,531	7,900	740	575	320	355	88.289.5	8.6	6.5	3.7	-239	2.8	+324	4.3	-165	22.3
	Subdivision	2,774	2,765	1,593	1,765	388	235	98	65	75.083.5	18.7	11.4	3.7						
WIL.	Deer River	5,377	5,670	5,000	5,165	217	240	160	265	93.001.1	4.0	4.2	3.0						
WIL.	Chalk River	1,135	1,005	838	970	135	100	62	25	92.688.0	11.9	9.1	3.5						
SUBD.	Petawawa	13,839	14,290	13,075	13,155	991	501	793	555	97.392.1	7.1	4.1	5.7	+451	3.3	1,060	7.3	-401	10.9
	Subdivision	9,330	1,505	8,204	7,820	613	345	513	340	37.301.2	6.0	4.1	5.5						
WIL.	Petawawa	4,509	5,780	3,971	5,335	368	235	270	215	85.892.3	8.2	4.1	6.0						
SUBD.	Pembroke	17,747	17,705	14,446	14,905	1,826	1,760	1,475	1,040	81.484.2	10.3	9.7	8.3	-42	-0.2	+450	3.2	-66	-3.6
	Subdivision	956	1,160	778	980	84	73	94	100	81.484.5	8.8	6.9	9.8						
CITY	Pembroke	16,791	16,545	13,568	13,925	1,742	1,680	1,381	940	80.484.2	10.4	10.2	8.2						
SUBD.	Stafford	3,131	3,755	2,249	3,085	402	310	480	360	71.882.2	12.8	8.3	15.4	+624	19.2	+336	37.2	-92	22.9
SUBD.	Westmeath	2,514	2,345	2,086	2,035	272	145	156	115	83.086.8	10.3	8.3	6.2	-167	-6.7	-51	-2.4	-77	28.3
WIL.	Beachburg	1,972	1,795	1,572	1,510	270	190	130	95	79.784.1	13.7	10.6	6.6						
	Subdivision	542	550	514	525	2	5	26	20	94.895.5	0.4	0.9	4.8						

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

[illegible]

*

<u>North Bay</u>	(1961)	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
North Bay		23,781	17,628	4,434	1,719
Ferris, West		5,048	4,327	400	321
Widdifield		12,063	8,911	2,472	680
		40,892	30,866	7,306	2,720

		YEAR		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	<u>United States</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	Baldwin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	Balfour	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	Casimir	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
CHI	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000					

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

MUNICIPALITY		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT									
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES			
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
SUB	Valley East	13,473	21,405	5,018	10,145	7,066	10,385	98	97	42.4	47.4	50.7	48.5	7.1	4.1										
	Subdivision	10,170	17,435	3,640	7,380	6,658	9,825	663	600	33.7	41.1	66.7	55.2	6.0	3.7										
TWN	CapReol	5,003	3,470	2,160	2,765	468	430	32	515	75.7	72.7	15.4	14.1	10.6	6.2										
	Unorganized - Non organisé	12,704	21,635	9,190	11,635	6,173	6,130	3,750	2,770	46.4	56.4	27.5	31.2	2.1	13.4										
TWN	Espanola	5,753	6,145	3,577	4,120	1,546	1,570	43	355	61.2	62.2	31.7	36.1	5.9		+	100	+12.9	+	643	+25.7	-	76	-17.4	
TWN	Levack	5,170	5,145	4,170	2,115	623	475	93	275	79.4	74.9	19.6	11.1	10.1	9.3	-	137	-7.3	-	27	-1.1	-	108	-28.2	
SUB	Falcon Bridge	1,344	1,277	1,151	1,135	84	30	114	66	85.4	84.2	6.2	7.1	8.5	6.7	-	7	-5.1	-	96	-4.0	+	6	+7.1	-25.4
SUB	Hallam	744	611	654	705	55	55	40	40	87.3	88.1	7.3	7.1	6.2	5.0	-	51	+6.8	+	51	+7.8				
	Subdivision	273	215	141	185	19	15	3	15	60.5	61.0	14.9	7	10.2	7.0										
TWN	Webbwood	547	505	413	520	27	40	7	25	64.0	64.0	4.8	6.8	1.2	4.8										
SUB	Waters	5,275	5,045	4,015	4,050	410	410	440	775	76.1	74.3	7.1	7.1	12.0	13.1	+	11	+11.5	+	675	+15.8	+	11	+11.7	-7.8
	Subdivision	2,004	2,005	1,219	2,000	171	205	70	61	51.7	51.8	9.2	9.4	32.7	30.8										
TWN	Lively	3,211	3,040	2,007	2,000	240	230	168	107	67.0	64.7	7.1	7.1	5.1	5.6										
CITY	Sudbury	80,120	90,535	39,668	50,200	23,337	24,455	17,115	15,880	49.5	55.4	19.1	17.0	11.4	17.6	+	11,407	+17.3	+	5,823	+10.1	+	11,8	+4.0	-7.1
TWN	Copper Cliff	3,000	4,000	2,500	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	75.0	75.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	+	1,000	+13.3	+	1,000	+10.0	+	1,000	+10.0	
COMBINATION																									
	Casimir, Jennings & Appleby	3,338	4,000	712	1,100	1,435	2,000	1,111	1,111	21.3	22.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	+	666	+	666	+91.1	-	147	-7.4	-	-30.8
	Hagar																								
	Ratter & Dunnet																								

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

[illegible]



NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

[illegible]

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

[illegible]

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTAGE PAR LANGUE MATERNELLE, POUR LES RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

* HAILEYBURY (1961)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
Haileybury	2,638	1,577	978	83
Bucke	1,774	1,046	652	76
	4,412	2,623	1,630	159

* UNORGANIZED - NON-ORGANISE (1961)

Unorganized-Non-organisé	4,495	3,035	963	597
Matachewan	1,031	349	617	35

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

[illegible]

* <u>KAPUSKASING</u> (1961)	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
Kapuskasing (T/V)	6,870	3,438	2,771	661
Val Albert I.D.	2,583	352	2,046	185
	9,453	3,790	4,817	846

* BLACK RIVER-MATHESON (1961)

Black River	3,091	1,341	1,451	299
Matheson (T/V)	853	710	106	37
	3,944	2,051	1,557	336

(T/V) : TOWN/VILLE

* IROQUOIS FALLS (1961)

Iroquois Falls (T/V)	1,681	1,297	320	64
Calvert	5,494	2,108	3,081	305
	7,175	3,405	3,401	369

- REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

[illegible]

<u>Sault Ste-Marie (1961)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Other</u>
Sault Ste-Marie C	43088	30005	2469	10614
Korah S	10338	7592	634	2112
Tarentorus S	11537	9168	846	1523
	64963	46765	3949	14249

C : City Korah and Tarentorus have now been
 absorbed by the city of Sault
 S : Subdivision Ste-Marie

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

[illegible]

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Calendar of Events and Topics

(Third revision - February 28, 1973)

May 29, 1972 - Order-in-Council appoints the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (P.C. 1972-1125, 25 May 1972)

June 28, 29, 1972 - First General Meeting in Ottawa

August 14, 15, 1972 - Second General Meeting in Ottawa

September 22, 23, 1972 - Third General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Meeting with National Capital Commission Officials
- b. Meeting with Mayor of Ottawa
- c. Adoption of "Information Sheet" on Board's mandate
- d. Study of minority concentrations in Newfoundland and Labrador
- e. Study of minority concentration in Prince Edward Island
- f. Visits delayed until after Federal elections

November 3, 4, 1972 - Fourth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Letters to Premiers of the ten provinces, informing them of the Board's enquiry and forthcoming consultations. (October 13 and 14, 1972)
- b. Enquiry on the status of official languages at departmental offices serving potential bilingual districts. (October 23, 1972)
- c. Meeting with Chairman of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality
- d. Study of minority concentrations in British Columbia
- e. Study of minority concentrations in Nova Scotia
- f. Rejection of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace region as bilingual districts of British Columbia

November 13-17, 1972 - Visit of Labrador, Nouveau Québec and Newfoundland

December 7, 1972 - Visit of Coquitlam area in British Columbia

December 10-13, 1972 - Visit of Yarmouth-Digby, Nova Scotia

December 12, 1972 - Release of special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population, Specified Mother Tongue, by Statistics Canada

January 12-13, 1973 - Fifth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Provisional recommendation of Division "D" - Labrador West, as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- b. Provisional recommendation of the Port au Port Peninsula as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- c. Provisional recommendation of Schefferville as a bilingual district of Quebec
- d. Provisional recommendation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district of Nova Scotia
- e. Provisional rejection of Coquitlam as a bilingual district of British Columbia
- f. Study of minority concentrations in New Brunswick
- g. Provisional recommendation of New Brunswick as a bilingual district
- h. Study of minority concentrations in Alberta
- i. Provisional rejection of Hinton as a bilingual district of Alberta
- j. Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages

January 16, 1973 - Visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville, Alberta

February 4-7, 1973 - Visit of Donnelly-Walher-Girouxville-Peace River area

February 16-17, 1973 - Sixth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan
- b. Study of minority concentrations in Manitoba
- c. Report on visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville-(Lac La Biche) region and decision pertaining to the area
- d. Report on visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River region and decision pertaining to the area

February 19-20, 1973 - Visit of Egmont and meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown

February 26, 1973 - Meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government in Fredericton

March 5, 1973 -

- March 12, 1973 -
- a. Meeting with B.C. minority representatives in Vancouver
 - b. Meeting with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria
 - c. Visit of the Morinville-Légal-St. Albert region in Alberta

March 23-24, 1973 - Seventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area
- b. Report on meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government and conclusion
- c. Report on meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government and conclusion
- d. Report on meeting with the B.C. provincial government and conclusion
- e. Report on visit of Morinville-Légal-St. Albert and decision pertaining to the area

- f. Study of minority concentrations in Ontario
- g. Discussion of the elements and general outline of the Board's findings, conclusions and recommendations
- h. Meeting with the Secretary of State

April 2, 1973 - Meeting with the Newfoundland provincial government in St. John's

April 9, 1973 - a. Meeting with the Manitoba provincial government in Winnipeg

b. Meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government in Regina

c. Visit of the Battleford and Prince Albert regions in Saskatchewan

April 16, 1973 - Visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent in Ontario

April 27-28, 1973 - Eighth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on meeting with the Newfoundland provincial government and conclusion

b. Report on meeting with the Manitoba provincial government and conclusion

c. Report on meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government and conclusion

d. Report on visit of the Battleford and Prince Albert regions and decision pertaining to the area

e. Report on visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent and decision pertaining to the area

f. Study of minority concentrations in Quebec and particularly Montreal

g. Meeting with ACFO and social clubs representatives

May 7-8, 1973 - Visit of Montreal and Argenteuil-Rawdon regions in Quebec

May 14, 1973 - a. Visit of Welland-Port Colborne in Ontario

b. Visit of Eastern Townships in Quebec

May 25-26, 1973 - Ninth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on visit of Montreal, Argenteuil-Rawdon and decisions pertaining to the area
- b. Report on visit of Welland-Port Colborne and decision pertaining to the area
- c. Completion of study of minority concentrations in Quebec
- d. Review and final decision re:

Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
British Columbia
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Intérêt particulier indiqué, disponibilité et participation des membres
du Conseil aux rencontres et visites des régions minoritaires

<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
13/14 novembre	Churchill Falls (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14/15 novembre	Wabush-Labrador City (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Schefferville (Quebec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers F. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Sept-Iles (Quebec)	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright

<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
17 novembre	Port au Port (Terre-Neuve)	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
7 décembre	Cocuitlam (C.B.)	H. Hickman	H. Hickman	H. Hickman
10-13 décembre	Yarmouth-Digby (N.-E.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
16 janvier	St-Paul-Bonnyville (Alta.)	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers
4-6 février	Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville Peace River (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright
19/20 février	Charlottetown, Summerside (I.-P.-E.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
26 février	Fredericton (N.-B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency

Date

Endroit

31 mars

Vancouver (FCP de C.B.)

Intérêt

P. Fox
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

Disponibilité

P. Fox
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

Participation

P. Fox
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

2 avril

Victoria (C.B.)
(Gouvernement provincial)

P. Fox
J. Carrothers
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

P. Fox
J. Carrothers
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

P. Fox
J. Carrothers
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

3/4 avril

Morinville, Légal, St-Albert
Westlock (Alta.)

J. Carrothers
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

J. Carrothers
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

J. Carrothers
A. Monnin
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

9 avril

Winnipeg (Manitoba)
(Gouvernement provincial)

P. Fox
J. Carrothers
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Monnin
V. Raymond
A. Regimbal

P. Fox
J. Carrothers
H. Hickman
L. Lamontagne
A. Monnin
V. Raymond
A. Regimbal

J. Carrothers
A. Monnin
L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal
A. Savoie
P. Morency
D. Cartwright

<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
10 avril	Quebec (Sask.) (Kootenay + Columbia)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman E. Lamontagne A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman E. Lamontagne A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal	
11 avril	Welland-Port Colborne (Sask.)	J. Carrothers E. Lamontagne A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal	J. Carrothers E. Lamontagne A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal	
16 avril	Welland-Port Colborne (Ontario)	P. Fox E. Lamontagne	P. Fox E. Lamontagne	
7/8 mai	Montréal + Argenfou (Québec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman V. Mackey A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman V. Mackey A. Monnin V. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie	
14/15 mai	Welland-Port Colborne (Ontario)	P. Fox	P. Fox	

Cantons de l'Est (Québec)

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Seventh Meeting

March 23 and 24, 1973

OTTAWA

The seventh meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:10 a.m. Friday, March 23, 1973 in the Conference Room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Members present: Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario
William Mackey, Québec, Québec
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.B.

Also in attendance:

Roland Morency, Secrétaire général associé
Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Gabrielle Chartrand, secrétaire

Absent .:

Juge Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, N.S.
Neil Morrison, Secretary General

I - ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Regimbal, appuyé par monsieur Savoie, propose l'adoption de l'Ordre du jour. Proposition approuvée.

II - Procès-verbal de la 6ième séance, les 16 et 17 février, 1973.

Mrs. Carrothers requested that Item II (d) of the Minutes of the Sixth meeting of the Board, page 16, be amended to read:

"d) Mrs. Carrothers agreed to arrange a meeting with the Alberta provincial government for March 16th."

Mrs. Carrothers' proposition was seconded by Dr. Mackey.

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Lamontagne propose l'adoption du procès-verbal de la sixième réunion du Conseil, tel que modifié, appuyé par le docteur Mackey. Approuvée.

Before proceeding with Item III of the Agenda, the Chairman informed the members that he had had a long telephone conversation with Mr. Neil Morrison. Mr. Morrison's health has improved. Mr. Morency added that he expected Mr. Morrison to resume his work at the office next week.

Mr. Fox said that Mr. Morrison was deeply touched by the messages of condolences received from the members. The Chairman reminded the members of their decision to contribute as a group to the Cancer Society as a memorium and Mrs. Pilon will take the necessary action.

III - BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

1. Correspondence

NOVA SCOTIA - Mr. Morency reported that he had spoken with Miss Duckworth yesterday about her letter of February 27 to Mr. Regan. She suggested a meeting should be arranged in April at the minister's convenience and a letter should go from the Chairman. Ms. Duckworth will be available anytime except 3, 4, 6 and 17 April. Some members have already met with Mr. Comeau and Mr. Fox suggested the Board might complete the visits to the province before meeting with the government. After some comments, it was decided to leave it for the moment.

MANITOBA - Letter to the Premier of Manitoba from Judge Monnin; Mr. Morency advised the members that a meeting with the Manitoba government is scheduled for 16:30 hrs. April 9th.

NEW BRUNSWICK - Concerning the visit to Saint John, N.B., Mr. Morency reported that arrangements had been made to pay a visit to the Mayor of Saint John at the time of the meeting with Mr. Kirkpatrick, Vice-President of the Union of Canadian Transport Employees. This courtesy call was later cancelled as the members were to meet in Fredericton with Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Lockhart has since requested a meeting in Saint John or Ottawa. Mr. Fox suggested that we might telephone the Mayor but Mr. Savoie proposed to go and see him in Saint John.

QUEBEC - Lettre de madame Raymond à monsieur Cloutier, ministre de l'Education et des Affaires culturelles, en date du 27 février 1973.

Madame Raymond élaborera sur sa rencontre avec le ministre Cloutier et le rapport écrit qu'elle avait préparé.

Monsieur Mackey lut une partie du rapport qu'il avait lui-même préparé au sujet de cette rencontre et fit ressortir les points suivants:

1. le gouvernement du Québec est contre l'implantation de districts bilingues au Québec;
2. la question linguistique est une question essentiellement politique au Québec;
3. le public n'y est pas intéressé.

Malgré tout, il faudrait que le Conseil reçoive une lettre du Québec attestant de cette rencontre et de la position prise par le gouvernement. Mme Raymond donnera suite.

M. Mackey ayant suggéré de faire tenir au gouvernement du Québec, à la suite des consultations locales, les décisions et recommandations du Conseil, M. Morency intervint pour déconseiller cette mesure inusitée à l'égard des autres provinces et qui pourrait devenir fort embarrassante pour le Conseil. Monsieur Hickman est d'avis que nous devrions agir comme dans le cas des autres provinces. Madame Raymond suggère donc qu'il serait préférable de rencontrer les membres du gouvernement du Québec après les visites dans la province et ceci fut appuyé par le président.

Further discussion followed on the advisability of publicizing meetings. It was agreed that they cannot be concealed but that undue publicity could impede.

Madame Raymond exprima l'avis de plusieurs membres qu'il faut être prudent dans le choix des groupes à rencontrer.

Mr. Fox expressed his appreciation for Mrs. Raymond and Mr. Mackey's efforts in this difficult task and thanked them for their work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Mr. Hickman advised the Board members the meeting with the B.C. government officials was scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Monday, April 2nd. The first

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cont'd)

visit had been cancelled due to the B.C. government being unable to meet the Board at the time previously agreed. Members are also to meet in Vancouver on Saturday with the Fédération française de C.b. Mr. Morency undertook to contact Mr. Fournier of the Fédération to set a time and place.

ONTARIO - Lettre de monsieur Lamontagne à monsieur Omer Deslauriers, Président de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario, en date du 20 février 1973.

Il fut convenu que le Conseil rencontrera l'ACFO lors de la prochaine réunion, vendredi le 27 avril 1973, à 14 h.30 et ce pour environ une heure. Ceux-ci seront accompagnés des représentants des clubs sociaux.

NEW BRUNSWICK - Mr. Fox advised the members he had written a letter to the Honourable Hatfield, Premier of the province of New Brunswick, thanking him for his hospitality, and another would be sent summarizing the consultations held.

Mr. Morency mentioned that he had written Mr. O'Sullivan, Chairman of the Cabinet Secretariat of New Brunswick, forwarding a copy of Mr. Spicer's report which had been discussed at that meeting.

ONTARIO - Mr. Fox reported he had received a letter from the Provincial Secretary for Social Development for Ontario advising him of his responsibility to deal with the Board. Mr. Fox stated the visit should precede any meeting.

NEWFOUNDLAND - Mr. Morency informed the members he had received a telephone call from Mr. Jack Marshall, M.P. for Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe who is interested to meet with the Board about the Port au Port area.

Mr. Fox invited the members' attention to the memo which Miss Duckworth had sent them on "principal offices" and "significant demand".

Mr. Morency informed the Board a meeting had been arranged for Tuesday April 10 with the Saskatchewan Government representatives. The exact time and place will be communicated later.

2. Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat

Members of the Board had been invited to meet the Secretary of State at a social function the previous evening. Mr. Fox asked the members for their comments. Monsieur Savoie est d'avis que le ministre s'est montré fort intéressé aux réactions des personnes rencontrées au cours des visites. Son intérêt a paru très authentique et sincère. D'autres membres avaient eu le même sentiment que monsieur Savoie.

Mr. Hickman suggested a note of thanks be sent the minister for this reception and Mr. Fox replied that he would do so on behalf of the members of the Board.

3. Rapport de l'enquête touchant le Statut des langues officielles dans les ministères et agences du gouvernement fédéral.

Monsieur Morency donna un compte rendu du travail fait à date. Les données de 9 ministères sont encore attendues.

5. Miss Duckworth's report of arrangements for the visit of Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond and the meeting with the N.S. provincial government

Board members will be informed of these visits and meetings as soon as word is received from Miss Duckworth. M. Savoie suggère une rencontre avec les députés fédéraux.

6. Rapport du juge Monnin sur les démarches faites en vue de rencontres avec les gouvernements provinciaux du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan les 9 et 10 avril.

En l'absence du Juge Monnin, Monsieur Morency mentionne que ces visites auront lieu tel que prévu les 9, 10 et 11 avril prochains. La rencontre avec le gouvernement du Manitoba à Winnipeg a été cédulée pour lundi le 9 avril à 16h.30. Les consultations avec le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan auront lieu le lendemain, mardi le 10 avril à Regina. L'heure et l'endroit précis seront notifiés d'ici quelques jours.

A la suite de ces consultations, des dispositions seront prises pour des rencontres à Battleford et Saskatoon, mercredi le 11 avril.

7. Mrs. Carrothers' report of efforts to meet with the Alberta provincial government

Mrs. Carrothers reported a conversation she had with the Premier of Alberta ten days ago, and a letter she wrote to the Chairman on March 1st. She said that the situation vis-à-vis the minorities in Alberta is very precarious and she would have liked the situation to cool down before a meeting is held with the provincial officials. Mr. Fox added that he would write to the Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, as suggested by Premier Lougheed, requesting a meeting at a time convenient to them. A letter, dated March 23, was prepared by the Chairman and Mrs. Carrothers and sent to Mr. Horst Schmid, in Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. Hickman added that the Board could meet with the provincial authorities to brief them on the provincial situation but that they did not have to commit themselves to anything.

Dr. Hickman was of the opinion that, in its final report, the Board should perhaps mention the problems, stresses and difficulties likely to occur in some areas in the event a bilingual district is created, such as in Alberta, but that the Board has to consider the whole country bearing in mind the intent of the Official Languages Act.

Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that in its original letter, the Alberta government wrote that it would prefer to see implementation favouring a greater use of Section 9(2) of the Act. Although the government of the province had changed through the election, their attitude has not changed.

Une longue discussion s'ensuivit sur la situation au Québec et monsieur Savoie fit remarquer que contrairement au premier Conseil, le second devra présenter autant de renseignements que possible sur chacune des provinces et les utiliser d'une façon très circonspecte.

Although Beaumont had been suggested by the first Board for reconsideration after the 1971 Census, the members had not yet indicated their intent with regards to the area and Mr. Morency asked for a provisional decision.

The Chairman agreed the recommendations of the first Board should all be commented upon, whether maintained or rejected, for whatever reason. The report should list by province the districts previously recommended, those maintained, added or rejected, in the light of the 1971 Census and other factors.

MOTION: Proposed by Dr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that Beaumont NOT be recommended as a bilingual district as it does not meet the 10% criterion. Carried.

8. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard à Charlottetown, d'une visite de la région d'Egmont et décision du Conseil à cet égard.

Monsieur Savoie se fit le porte parole des membres ayant participé à ces rencontres selon les notes qu'il avait lui-même préparées. (Voir Annexe "C" du compte rendu)

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Savoie appuyé par M. Mackey propose provisoirement que la région d'Egmont, recommandée par le premier Conseil, soit à nouveau recommandée comme district bilingue de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. Approuvée

9. Rapport d'une rencontre avec le gouvernement provincial du Nouveau-Brunswick à Fredericton.

A nouveau, monsieur Savoie fit un court exposé du contenu de son rapport (voir Annexe "F" aux Notes sur la visite des membres du Conseil au Nouveau-Brunswick, les 25 et 26 février, 1973), y compris la rencontre avec l'Union Canadienne des Employés du Transport, celle avec le Premier ministre Hatfield et, finalement, avec des fonctionnaires de l'Hôtel de ville de Fredericton.

Monsieur Lamontagne félicita monsieur Savoie pour son excellent rapport et monsieur Mackey est d'avis que ce compte rendu devrait être utilisé pour le rapport final.

PROPOSITION: Proposé par monsieur Savoie, appuyé par monsieur Lamontagne que toute la province du Nouveau-Brunswick soit recommandée district bilingue. Approuvée.

10. Mr. Hickman's report of efforts to meet with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria and minority representatives in Vancouver

Mr. Hickman reported that a meeting with the B.C. government would take place in Victoria on Monday April 2nd, 1973 at 9:00 and that a meeting with a francophone group had also been arranged for Saturday, April 7th, 1973 in Vancouver. The group's representative, Mr. Fournier, will be contacted today by Mr. Morency to confirm the arrangements. (This was in fact confirmed.)

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12:15 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

IV - RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Mr. Cartwright gave a very detailed presentation of different combinations for the purpose of arriving at potential bilingual districts which had the required 10% language criterion, and could be considered viable.

Gravelbourg

From the combination that linked Willow Bunch and Arlington to Gravelbourg, five subdivisions were extracted which resulted in a loss of 230 French mother tongue population but still kept the percentage above the line, 18.2%, representing 4,820 people.

Mrs. Raymond suggested linking Laurier-Radville to this district, and Mr. Cartwright will do so and send the new combination to the members. It was also mentioned that maybe some members of the Board should visit that region, which had not been visited by the first Board.

Some members felt that the major highway network complemented the structure of this new district.

Prince Albert

Mr. Cartwright reviewed the various combinations in the Prince Albert region which had been sent to the members for their consideration. He mentioned the many regions which were linked to Prince Albert i.e. Battleford, Prud'homme-Vonda, St. Front/St. Brieux and Zenon Park/Arborfield, emphasizing that subdivisions used as linkages were very low in F.M.T. population. In some cases "other" M.T. population was very high and this may produce complaints if included in a bilingual district.

Mr. Cartwright then superimposed the highway network on the enlarged district on the map to illustrate the following points:

- a. the competitive trade centers of Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and North Battleford;
- b. the reduced focality of Prince Albert in a very large district;
- c. the apparent lack of interaction between St. Front/St. Brieux and Zenon Park/Arborfield. Dr. Mackey suggested linking the latter to Prince Albert using the subdivisions that are served by the major highway network;

- d. that if the form of the potential district concurred more closely with the highway pattern structure, the district would be more reasonable.

At this point and after much discussion, members felt it would be preferable to obtain Judge Monnin's opinion on this new combination.

V - RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN MANITOBA

Mr. Cartwright again presented a series of combinations for Manitoba with map illustrations. Certain enumeration areas were deleted from a combination and added to the Seine River School District in consultation with Judge Monnin.

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the computer maps indicated that a concentration of F.M.T. greater than 10% exists in Fort Gary.

In consultation with Judge Monnin, the Board requested Statistics Canada to provide it with mother tongue figures for Census tract #500 in Fort Gary, which encompasses the St. Norbert region of Fort Gary. Mr. Cartwright pointed out that the French mother tongue population in this area was approximately 1,250 or approximately 13% of total.

A combination was attempted to link St. Vital, St. Boniface, St. Norbert, Red River School District and Seine River School District which resulted in a French mother tongue population of 29,192 or 27.5% of the total population.

Some members of the Board requested a further combination by adding various subdivisions to link other School Districts i.e. White Horse Plain and Mountain to the above combination.

A lengthy discussion followed and it was suggested again that Judge Monnin's opinion be obtained on this matter.

VI - STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN ONTARIO

Several potential bilingual districts were investigated beginning with Essex-Kent in Western Ontario.

SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Windsor-Essex-Kent

This area was recommended in the Duhamel Report including the city of Chatham which had a French mother tongue population of 11.9% in 1961. Mr. Cartwright remarked that

this percentage has been declining and is now 9.5%. Therefore, in order to create a "district" in the Essex-Kent region, it will be necessary to omit the city of Chatham and include the city of Windsor which would result in a 10.4% of French mother tongue.

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the town of Essex was not recommended in the first Board report but the French mother tongue population had increased since 1961 from 91 to 150, and if it was included in the Windsor-Essex-Kent combination, the French mother tongue percentage remains above the line at 10.3%. Many members agreed that this area must be revisited.

Welland-Port Colborne

Mr. Cartwright advised the members that the French mother tongue population for Welland-Port Colborne had increased since 1961 to 18.3% of the total, which is probably due to some boundary adjustments, as well as a natural increase. According to the data available by subdivisions, 54.7% of the French mother tongue population for the whole regional municipality of Niagara (formerly counties of Lincoln and Welland) is located in Welland-Port Colborne. It was decided that it would be necessary to determine a more accurate distribution of the French mother tongue population by extracting Enumeration Areas and Census tracts data from Statistics Canada. It would seem that the French mother tongue population is more highly concentrated than the subdivision data suggests.

Mr. Cartwright went on with a very detailed exposé, using the data available for this region of Welland-Port Colborne. In Welland, 84.4% of the French mother population is located in 5 Census Tracts (out of 12) in the core area of the city. The only other French mother tongue concentration is in Port Colborne where 1,765 people live or 8.2% of the population. According to the Enumeration Areas and Census Tracts data, the balance of the French mother tongue population in Niagara is widely scattered.

Finally, it would seem that the Welland-Port Colborne combination remains the only viable one with a French mother tongue of 14.2% of the total population numbering 9,355 people.

Members did not consider a visit was necessary for this region.

Muskoka-Georgian Bay

This is the former district of Midland-Penetang which was recommended by the first Board and still qualifies as a bilingual district, even though there is a slight decrease in French mother tongue percentage, 18.6 of the total, representing 5,405 people. Mr. Cartwright explained that because of boundary changes in Muskoka district, it is possible to add the subdivision of Georgian Bay, which has a French mother tongue population of 260 or 12.7%, to that of Midland-Penetang. This combination results in a French mother tongue population of 5,665 people or 18.2%. Using large-scale topographic maps, it was pointed out that communications by road within the Georgian Bay subdivision in Midland-Penetang is difficult, and the people are aligned to Gravenhurst and to Parry Sound rather than to Midland. Some members expressed doubts on the value of including Georgian Bay in this district.

Metropolitan Toronto

Mr. Cartwright gave a short résumé of the situation in Metropolitan Toronto. He said that in spite of a French mother tongue population of 37,250 in Toronto census division, no 10% concentration exists. Statistics Canada was therefore asked to produce a computer map of the distribution of the French mother tongue population by census tracts for the Toronto Census metropolitan area. It was found that even at this scale there was no concentration of 10% or more. The highest Census Tract in the Census metropolitan area was 8.2% and this represented only 530 people (approximately).

Stormont-Glenegarry-Prescott-Russell

This region was treated as a single potential district for the purpose of data manipulation. Since each of the counties has a French mother tongue population greater than 10% it became a matter of boundary location. Along the north and east the delimitation of a boundary is regulated by the presence of the provincial boundary.

The southern boundary is coincident with the St. Lawrence River to the eastern margin of Cornwall township. From this position the boundary was extended through Stormont and Dundas counties to exclude Osnabruck township, as recommended in the Duhamel Report, and to include Winchester township (Dundas County). The latter township was recommended for consideration after the 1971 census. The French mother tongue population has declined in the township from 479 to 405 (8.6% to 7.2%). However, these people could be easily absorbed into a single "district" without altering the overall percentage greatly (53.3% to 51.2% with Winchester).

It was decided that Mr. Lamontagne, Mr. Cartwright and perhaps other members should visit Winchester to ascertain the wishes of the people.

The western boundary of this "single district" was more difficult to delimit because of the presence of the National Capital Region. The whole of Carleton County was recommended as a bilingual district in the Duhamel Report but this census division qualified only because the city of Ottawa was included. Without the capital, Carleton County has a French mother tongue population less than 10%. Since the National Capital Region is a bilingual district on its own it was necessary to locate a boundary outside this region. Statistics Canada provided data by Enumeration Areas and this information was plotted on large-scale maps of the National Capital Region and surrounding townships.

It was determined in this manner that the western boundary of a single district could be made coincident with the eastern boundary of the National Capital Region and with the northern boundary of Dundas County. The strip of territory between the latter and the National Capital Region would be a part of the proposed "single district" but the configuration of the district boundary at this location will depend upon the inclusion or exclusion of Winchester township.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1973

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Mr. Cartwright explained to the members that little or no problem existed with regard to the size of the population but rather with recommending rational boundaries.

In Renfrew county, Westmeath and Stafford townships were included with the northern tier of townships, but in both, the F.M.T. population has declined so that it is now below the 10% line (8.3%). If Westmeath and Stafford townships were excluded from a combination with Nipissing, 505 people would be dropped.

In the first Board Report, the whole of Nipissing was included in a "district". Mr. Cartwright continued his presentation by stating that to determine a new southern boundary in Nipissing, the Enumeration Area data was consulted and mapped on large scale maps. It was found that out of 9 Enumeration Areas with less than 10% French mother tongue, 4 are in the southern "unorganized" portion of the division. Hence, if the boundary is aligned with the subdivisions flanking the major highway going through Nipissing, the low French mother tongue Enumeration Areas would be eliminated in the south - with only 35 people of

French mother tongue origin lost. The boundary would follow the southern limit of Cameron I.D., Enumeration Area #201 (E.D.559) and Chisholm subdivision to the Parry Sound/Nipissing boundary. At this point the incorporated township of North Himsworth which is the only subdivision in Parry Sound with the French mother tongue over 10% (12.2% or 275 people) may be linked to Nipissing. It was pointed out that the Algonquin Provincial Park also occupies a large portion of the district of Nipissing and therefore could be excluded from a "district".

Mr. Cartwright stated that the census divisions of Sudbury and Timiskaming could easily be incorporated into a Northern Ontario "district" as they both have French mother tongue percentages of 32.2 and 27.9 respectively.

In the Duhamel Report, Algoma was recommended for consideration after the 1971 census. Statistics now show that the French mother tongue population has declined in this census division (11.9% to 10.2%). The population was plotted by Enumeration Areas and it was found that the lowest French mother tongue concentration was around Sault Ste.Marie and environs. However, this is also the region with the greatest population concentration in Algoma (approximately 77% of the entire population is in the southern sector). If the boundary was delimited outside this southern sector of low French mother tongue percentage

- (i) 40% of French mother tongue population of Algoma would be excluded;
- (ii) the "district" would be cut off from the major urban center of the census division.

Hence, it was suggested that it was more logical to incorporate the whole of Algoma into a district.

COCHRANE

Mr. Cartwright underlined the problem here as to where to place the northern boundary in this division and for a "Northern Ontario district". He pointed out that the population is concentrated along highway #11 and the C.N.R. line, with a very sparsely or non-existent population to the north and to the south of this line. The Ontario Department of Education was asked to supply some information on school districts which would help to determine the boundary, but to date this information has not arrived.

Dr. Hickman recommended that the northern boundary of the census division be used as this was the most prominent boundary in the region and the one recommended in the Duhamel Report.

THUNDER BAY - RAINY RIVER - KENORA

Mr. Cartwright mentioned that the French mother tongue concentrations over 10% are very scattered in these divisions - there is no way to link these to Cochrane or Algoma. Members asked for combinations which would include all of these divisions with those discussed above:

<u>Combination #i</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>% age</u>		
Renfrew(pt.)					<u>Eng.</u>	<u>Fr.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Nipissing(pt.)							
Sudbury(Div.)							
Timiskaming(Div.)	726305	457645	171590	97065	63.0	23.6	13.4
Algoma(Div.)							
Cochrane(Div.)							
Thunder Bay(Div.)							
<u>Combination #ii</u>							
Combination #i(above)							
Rainy River(Div.)							
Kenora(Div.)	805285	512965	174640	117675	63.7	21.7	14.6

Members expressed the wish to visit many regions in Northern Ontario such as Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste.Marie, Hearst and Mr. Morency was asked to enquire into the possibility of chartering a small aircraft, due to the vastness of the region to be visited. Mr. Morency will report at the next meeting.

It was also mentioned that a visit would be made to the Windsor area on the 16th of April. Mr. Morency is to arrange a meeting with groups or associations of the region.

Afin de se pencher sur la question des minorités nombreuses noyées dans les régions métropolitaines, le Père Regimbal suggère que des rencontres aient lieu à Toronto ainsi que dans les autres grands centres. Il est donc convenu qu'à la suite de la huitième réunion plénière des 27-28 avril des groupes ou associations Torontoises soient vues à Toronto l'après-midi du 29 avril. Le Père Regimbal se charge de réunir un tel groupe, à un endroit devant être déterminé par monsieur Morency, et madame Carrothers, messieurs Fox et Lamontagne se disent prêts à participer à cette rencontre.

VII - Schéma du rapport du Conseil dans son ensemble et ses parties

Monsieur Morency fait le bilan des modalités, échéances, délais et autres difficultés entourant la publication du rapport du premier Conseil et invite les membres à bien considérer tous ces facteurs. Il faut surtout débiter la préparation des cartes sans délais et adopter un format de publication consistant.

Mr. Cartwright remarked that there is maybe too much information on the maps in the last Report. But some members thought that this was necessary if the government and the public are to be accurately informed.

Mr. Mackey wondered if it was possible to include a map of Canada showing all bilingual districts recommended. This might create a problem in size and legibility.

At the next general meeting, Mr. Cartwright will submit different designs, samples and formats for consideration by the Board. Mr. Morency added that the only people capable of doing this work for the Board was the department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Directorate of Map Production (Mr. T.H. Kihl).

Mr. Fox enquired if it would be possible to include the following information:

1. bilingual districts delimitations
2. population density in relation to the bilingual districts
3. computer maps showing distribution of mother tongue population by Enumeration Areas and Census tracts
4. ecumene maps.

Mr. Hickman also mentioned that Mr. Cartwright should list for the Board the information which will be the most useful to the Government and the public. It would: (1) show that the Board did its homework (2) include some indication of the intensive research done and, (3) inform the public thoroughly.

De plus, monsieur Savoie est d'avis que ce rapport devra prouver la validité de toutes les données dans tous les cas, si possible, en plus de servir la cause du Conseil.

Mr. Fox felt that maybe with all the collected data, statistics etc, we might think of two books instead of one; one book for the recommendations and the other with the research data, maps, statistics etc. Messrs. Mackey and Savoie agreed with Mr. Fox's idea.

The members felt that the Board should take this opportunity to include in the Introduction some comments about Canada and the French fact which need to be repeated. It should contain approximately 20 to 25 pages and each Member of the Board should send to the Chairman his/her

comments so that he can start assembling and editing. The Chairman mentioned that he would be available this summer to draft the report. Monsieur Savoie s'est dit heureux que monsieur Fox puisse faire ce travail.

Mr. Mackey suggested that each member should write a draft introduction to the province he or she represents.

On fit mention que le rapport du Conseil devrait être aussi intéressant que possible tout en étant sobre, clair et précis.

It was decided that this subject would be discussed again at the next general meeting.

All present agreed that the bilingual presentation i.e. two columns, one French and one English, used by the first Board, be also used for the final report.

It was hoped each member would draft his/her contribution to the general introduction and the introduction to each province in time for discussion at the next meeting of the Board.

Another point was made that the report should list the places visited and the dates without names of persons or groups.

VIII - Rencontre avec le Secrétaire d'Etat

Voir Item III (2) ci-haut.

IX - Confirmation of revised work schedule and members' participation in visits.

The work schedule revised as of February 28 was discussed and agreed to with the following changes: April 2, the visit of B.C. and Alberta was substituted for that of Newfoundland and the visit of Welland-Port Colborne on May 14 was cancelled.

It was also decided to visit Toronto on April 29, following the next general meeting. Revised copies will be forwarded to members along with a suggested schedule for the period after May 25-26 general meeting.

X - Discussion of topics:

Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 were put on agenda of next general meeting.

XI - Other business

Mr. Cartwright was requested to send to the members a map showing Census Divisions and subdivisions for the Eastern Townships to be visited and the related statistics.

Dr. Hickman suggested that we should meet Dr. Healey of the Bishop's University at Lennoxville, and on the same occasion, the members might meet with some people from Sherbrooke. Dr. Hickman will write to Dr. Healey about an informal meeting during the visit to the area on May 14.

MOTION: Dr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Savoie, proposed the adjournment of the Seventh meeting of the Board. Approved.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Ottawa, Ontario
March 28, 1973.

Roland Morency, Ass.Sec.-Gen.
Paul Fox, Chairman





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